FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 APRIL 1986

Libya

A Foreign Liaison Bureau statement carried by JANA 13 April denied U.S. claims that Libya was connected with recent "terrorist attempts and operations," contending that Libya is against all terrorist operations, hijackings, and killing of innocent people. However, if Libya is attacked, it will "reply forcefully against all targets which constitute rear bases to the aggression," the statement added. As Libya is small and does not possess nuclear weapons, "its means of repelling aggression is the revolutionary force in all regions of the world" and "it will fight with this force until official terrorism comes to an end." The statement also called on the Arab nation to take part in the war if Libya is attacked, to destroy U.S. interests, and to impose a political and economic boycott on the United States.

Libya is facing an enemy that extends from Tel Aviv to Washington via NATO, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio contended in a 12 April report, adding that Libya may have to use Warsaw Pact forces to confront this "aggressive alliance."

A Syrian official statement broadcast by Damascus radio 13 April announced Syria's intention to "participate alongside the Libyan Jamahiriyah" in confronting U.S. "aggression." Syrian officials discussed the crisis with the Libyan Foreign Liaison secretary in Damascus the same day, the radio noted. Meanwhile, Col al-Qadhdhafi received an Algerian envoy who affirmed his country's support for Libya, according to Tripoli radio. An Iranian Foreign Ministry statement broadcast by Tehran radio announced Iran's "decisive and all-round support" for Libya, warning that Iran considers any aggression against Libya as an aggression against itself.

Israel

Government Crisis Resolved — The government crisis was resolved following The Cabinet's approval 13 April of a Likud decision to have Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i and Justice Minister Moshe Nisim exchange portfolios for the "entire remaining term" of the coalition government, according to Jerusalem radio. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres expressed satisfaction that Likud is no longer insisting on its right to reinstate Moda'i after the rotation, the radio noted. Likud decided on the portfolio shuffle after meetings 13 april failed to approve earlier plans to shuffle Moda'i with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir or with Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon, according to the radio, which noted that Peres was opposed to Sharon being appointed finance minister. In a 14 April interview with IDF radio, shamir, in response to "rumors" that the latest agreement on Moda'i will be "open for discussion" after the rotation, said he is "not thinking about it," because of his awareness that the alignment would "very strongly" object to it, adding, however, that the two sides may agree to such a change should the "need arise."

Gaza Plan — Asked about a reported Israeli-U.S.-Egyptian plan to introduce self-rule in the Gaza Strip, Shmu'el Goren, the coordinator of government activities in the territories, told Jerusalem television 12 April that he knows nothing of any such plan, adding that the Israeli authorities have no intention of changing the "basic structure" in the territories. Nevertheless, *HA'ARETZ subsequently cited the London paper THE SUN DAY TIMES*'s 13 April report that Peres has devised a "secret plan" for a joint Israeli-Egyptian administration in Gaza.

Syrian Alert

The Syrian armed forces have been placed on military alert in view of the possibility of an "imminent and large-scale Israeli aggression," the UAE paper *AL-ITTIHAD* stated in a report cited by WAM 13 April.

Jordan

King Husayn visited Saudi Arabia over the weekend, Amman television reported, noting that his talks with King Fahd covered the Arab situation, ways to unify Arab ranks, and the Iran-Iraq war. Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri held talks with his Syrian counterpart in Damascus, Amman radio disclosed.

Lebanon

A Palestinian spokesman cited by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio accused the Amal Movement of violating the cease-fire and attacking the Palestinian camps in West Beirut over the weekend, sparking off clashes in which 3 Palestinians were killed and 17 were wounded. The fighting escalated after Fatah official Raji al-Najmah was kidnapped by "Arab intelligence elements" cooperating with the Amal Movement, the radio said. An Irish teacher at the American University of Beirut was kidnapped in West Beirut 11 April, Voice of Lebanon radio noted earlier. The same day, Syrian forces in the Al-Biqa' Valley intervened to secure the release of the French teacher kidnapped in Beirut 8 April, the radio reported.

On the political level, the Voice of Lebanon broadcast an 11 April statement by the Lebanese forces Executive Committee which cited "irrefutable evidence" that Syrian intelligence was responsible for recent car-bombs in the Christian sector and called for a dialogue between Lebanese Christians and Muslims "without any trustees or mediators."

Iranian Relations With France

Messages received from President Francois Mitterrand and other French officials call for normalization of bilateral relations, according to IRNA and Tehran radio reports on French Deputy External Relations Minister Andre Ross' talks in Tehran over the weekend. Ross held meetings with President 'Ali Khamene'i's

senior adviser, as well as with the foreign minister, prime minister, and Majlis speaker. Nevertheless, Iran is awaiting a "practical measure" from France before ties can be normalized, IRNA reported, citing the prime minister, who stressed the need for France to revise its stance on the Iran-Iraq war, the payment of debt, and its support for "terrorist groups."

Iran-Iraq War

Artillery duels in the western battlefronts 12 April resulted in at least 100 Iraqi casualties, according to a communique cited by IRNA. The communique added that Iranian artillery fire inflicted "heavy damage" on the Iraqi Banmil oil refinery. Another communique cited by IRNA reported Iran thwarted an Iraqi counterattack in the Sumar region 11 April, and repulsed "many" others in the southern battlefronts.

On the Iraqi side, "massive" Iranian personnel and materiel losses resulted from a "lightning" Iraqi attack in Hawr al-Hawizah 13 April, according to a communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio. The communique noted that two "large maritime targets" off the Iranian coast were hit by the Iraqi air force 13 April, and reported that Iraq foiled an Iranian counterattack in the northern battlefronts, killing 12 Iranians and wounding others.

In earlier action, INA, cited a military source, reported that 720 Iranians were killed and "hundreds" were wounded after Iraq "liberated" a border post in the central sector 12 April. A communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio 12 April reported that three Iranian boats were destroyed and 20 Iranians were killed in the East Tigris operational sector. Three Iranian counterattacks were foiled in East Maysan late 10 April, resulting in "heavy" personnel and materiel losses to the Iranians, according to another communique carried by the radio.

On the political level, Iranian official Javad Larijani stressed Iran's desire for a settlement of the war during his "surprise" meeting with the FRG economics minister in Algiers 13 April, DPA reported. Larijani indicated Iran's interest in a European role in "guaranteeing" a peace plan, stressing that the United States and Soviet Union would play no part in such a settlement.

DRA

The army delivered a "crushing and irreparable" blow to the counterrevolutionaries during operations in Khowst District 11 April, killing 700 "savage rebels" and confiscating a large amount of weapons, including 7 SAM's, Kabul radio reported. The radio also admitted that "criminal" counterrevolutionaries launched a mortar attack on Herat city 12 April, killing 3 and injuring 18 others.

Pakistan

Pakistani opposition leader Benazir Bhutto escaped an "assassination attempt" in Lahore during the night of 11-12 April, after armed men entered a house where she had given a news conference earlier, AFP reported, citing a Pakistan People's Party spokesman. The spokesman added that Bhutto was in a neighboring house at the time of the attack and escaped. Another AFP report revealed that one of those participating in the attack, identified as a former Army major by the People's Party, was captured. He said he was "acting alone," and denied the action was an attempt upon Bhutto's life.

In a related development, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said the current government should remain in power until the next elections and warned against "any rioting or disturbance" that may cause "law and order" difficulties during the preparations for meetings and processions, according to Karachi radio.

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'Arafat: Iraqi Efforts Put Iran in Dilemma

JN120734 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0700 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Apr (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has said the Iranian leadership is now in a dilemma. He added that this leadership and some Arabs believed that Iraq could not stand in the face of the brutal and intensified Iranian offensives. 'Arafat said that the Iraqi people and their Armed Forces had proved their ability and genuineness, which surprised all enemies of Iraq because all Iranian offensives relying on human waves were foiled. This came in an interview with the Iraqi paper *AL-THAWRAH* published today.

Yasir 'Arafat touched on Palestinian relations with Jordan and Iraq. He said: The PLO's relationship with Jordan is genuine and cannot be harmed or diminished. On the PLO's relationship with Egypt, he said the Egyptian stand, since President Mubarak assumed power, is in line with the PLO's demands.

With regard to the PLO's relationship with the big powers, 'Arafat said that the Palestinian-Soviet relationship is normal and strong. The PLO, he added, is proud of many friendships in West Europe, which strongly supports the Palestine cause.

With regard to the U.S. stand, Yasir 'Arafat affirmed that the Palestine cause will continue to be a disturbing one for President Reagan and his administration.

'Arafat to Invite Palestinians to PNC Session

GF111258 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 10 Apr 86 pp 1, 14

[Excerpt] Amman — *AL-BAYAN* has learned that Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, will extend an invitation in a few days to all Palestinian resistance factions to attend a new PNC session in order to regain Palestinian national unity. This step comes as a response to the appeal made by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid to the Palestinians to hold a unified PNC session in the Algerian capital.

Well-informed Palestinian circles have told *AL-BAYAN* that the appeal by the Algerian president, which came following his return from Moscow, reflects a Soviet, Syrian, and Palestinian intention to regain national unity in the Palestinian arena.

These circles have contrasted Chadli's rejection to host the 17th session in 1984 which he considered as a split one, with his current readiness to host a unified session.

The sources said that 'Arafat has expressed complete readiness to announce the cancellation of the Amman agreement in the event of the convocation of the proposed new PNC session in Algeria.

In another development, *AL-BAYAN* has learned from reliable sources that the Soviet Union, which is currently reviewing its policy in the Middle East, is strongly insisting on the need to achieve Palestinian national unity.

These sources told *AL-BAYAN* that the recent tour of Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department at the USSR Foreign Ministry, of a number of Arab capitals was aimed at achieving two goals: the unity of Palestinian action and the possibility of retrieving Egypt from the U.S. bloc.

AL-QABAS Cited on New Leadership

LD131110 Kuwait KUNA in English 0924 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, April 13 (KUNA) — Contacts are currently underway among Palestinian factions on Algerian President Chadli Benjedid's invitation to hold a reconciliation meeting in Algeria, grouping the Palestinian revolutionary factions, a Kuwaiti daily said Sunday.

Daily *AL-QABAS* added that the meeting is imminent and will be followed by a meeting of the Palestinian National Council (PNC) to elect a new leadership for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The paper also quoted "leading" Palestinian sources, as saying the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), led by George Habash, calls for the abrogation of the Amman agreement, Husayn, "bartering land for peace", as a condition to attend the meeting.

The sources said the contacts made by Palestinian factions "aim at cancelling any pre-conditions in return for the attendance of all organizations."

The sources told the paper that the PNC's planned session will be held within a month of the conclusion of the Algiers meetings, noting that "the most important issue will be the election of a new PLO leadership that groups all Palestinian factions and forces."

The paper, however, did not clarify the meaning of the fresh PLO elections and if that means replacing 'Arafat or re-affirming his chairmanship.

The daily, meanwhile, said a senior Palestinian leader, whom the paper did not name, will meet in a few days with high ranking Syrian officials within the framework of reconciliation efforts to settle differences between the PLO's leadership and Syria.

AL- QABAS quoted Palestinian officials as saying that recent Palestinian-Syrian contacts were successful "in bringing closer viewpoints between Fatah command and the Syrian Government."

Fatah Seeks Clarification

JN121833 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpt] Although the PFLP, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and the Palestinian Communist Party have welcomed Algerian President Chadli's Bendjedid initiative

for holding an intra-Palestinian dialogue, 'Abd al-Hadi al-Nashshash, spokesman for Fatah — the Revolutionary Council, has told our radio that the issue needs further political clarification, such as setting a target in advance for toppling what he termed as the trend of deviation and deviationists with whom a dialogue is no longer possible. He added that this issue will discussed within the framework of the Palestine National Salvation Front.

Qaddumi Urges Support

GF121722 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, has called upon all the Palestinian revolution factions to make efforts to support and implement the initiative of Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid concerning the convocation of the PNC in Algiers as soon as possible with the participation of Palestinian factions.

In a statement issued yesterday and which was carried by WAFA, Brother Faruq al-Qaddumi said that the Palestinian revolution's leadership welcomes this Algerian initiative which is designed to hold a comprehensive dialogue among the Palestinian revolution factions, during which the highest image of cohesion and firmness within the PLO framework can be achieved.

Brother al-Qaddumi said that the PLO has held initial dialogue in order to bolster national unity among Palestinian revolution factions and to hold the upcoming PNC session on the basis of the joint concept which the factions will reach during the upcoming phase, in such a way as to secure the serving of the national goals — to return to the homeland, the right to self-determination, and to establish an independent Palestinian state on the basis of the resolutions of the successive PNC sessions.

'Arafat Receives Sudan's Al-Mahdi, Envoys

JN131811 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received Sudanese Al-Ummah Party leader Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi in Baghdad last night. The talks dealt with the recent developments in the Palestinian, Arab, and international arenas. The talks also dealt with the situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon and the continuous aggressions on these camps by Israeli warplanes and the agent forces attempting to destroy the Palestinian camps. They also reviewed the situation in the occupied homeland and the Palestinian people's heroic confrontation of the Zionist occupation.

On the Arab level, the two sides discussed developments in the Iraq-Iran war and the need to end it. On the Sudanese level, brother leader Abu 'Ammar and Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi reviewed the recent developments there and the situation in southern Sudan.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar also received the Arab ambassadors in Baghdad. He reviewed with them the recent developments in the Arab region and the fateful challenges to the Arab nation. PLO representative in Iraq Brother 'Aazzam al-Ahmad attended the meeting.

GDR Extends Visit Invitation to 'Arafat

JN131815 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO's Political Department, met with the GDR ambassador in Tunis yesterday. The GDR ambassador conveyed to Brother Abu al-Lutf an official invitation to brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] to visit the GDR. The two sides discussed the recent developments in the Palestine question. Brother Abu al-Lutf briefed the GDR ambassador on the current dangers to the PLO.

PLO's Khalaf on Fatah Dismissals, Other Issues

GF121222 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 10 Apr 86 pp 1, 21

[Report by 'Abdallah al-Qaq]

[Text] Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee, has stated that a decision has been made to dismiss seven Fatah members who are led by Abu al-Za'im ['Atallah 'Atallah] who has established "a new Palestinian faction in Jordan." Salah Khalaf added: Abu al-Za'im, former leader of the Palestinian Revolution Military Intelligence Service, was suspended 2 years ago and settled in Amman. We are aware of his recent contacts. He has exploited current circumstances and dissented from Fatah.

Salah Khalaf said that the next few days are important and will reveal the role which Abu al-Za'im and his group will play. He added: This group was known to us and we have taken a quick and firm measure against it.

Khalaf asserted that the PLO seeks unity and reform. He said: We are concerned with urging firm Palestinian unity and are ready to meet the Palestinian brothers in Damascus. We have contacts with them and the issue might crystallize in the next few days.

Abu Iyad affirmed that the continuation of such divisions and the lack of unity among the Palestinian factions serves the United States and the Zionist entity which have failed to achieve anything with regard to the Middle East question. He asserted that there will be no peace without the Palestinians and said: Our rifles will continue to be raised against the mutual Zionist enemy.

Concerning the statements made in the region by Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for near eastern and south asian affairs, "regarding the refusal to recognize the PLO or to hold a dialogue with it unless it explicitly recognizes UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338," Abu Iyad answered: The U.S. stand is clear and well-known and has been so for a long time. We absolutely refuse to recognize these two UN Security Coun-

cil resolutions or to recognize Israel. Our goal is clear, namely, to establish an independent state on our soil and to reject all the capitulation schemes proposed by Murphy and others. We will not sacrifice one inch of Palestinian land.

In reply to a question on whether there are new peace efforts, he said: We do not trust the United States, which has proved its lack of credibility by its constant stands in supporting the Zionist enemy and its desire to recognize us as "refugees," and no more. He added that these U.S. stands require a unified Arab stand and a comprehensive solidarity which aims at achieving unity of Arab ranks and solidarity vis-a-vis the Israeli challenges.

Responding to another question on whether he is willing to go to Syria to hold a dialogue with other Palestinian factions, he answered: Certainly I am ready, if I find that this is aimed at achieving the unity and solidarity of the Palestinians. He said: It is time to eliminate differences and to stand as one rank vis-a-vis the challenges that confront our cause and our Arab nation.

When asked whether the PLO stopped paying the Palestine Liberation Army because Commander Na'im al-Khatib joined the new movement, he said: The PLO absolutely did not do anything like this. Asked about his opinion on what he had said about chopping off the head of whoever stops paying salaries, he said: These statements do not merit a response. He pointed out that the PLO remain great and that it is not worried by such matters because it believes in the national issue, the Palestinian issue.

On the convocation of an Arab summit conference, Abu Iyad said: I believe that the situation is right at this stage for the convocation of an Arab summit conference to discuss the issues that concern the Arab nation and to tackle the challenges that face us. He stressed that this summit must study the priority issues our nation faces, particularly those pertaining to Arab solidarity.

Abu Iyad reiterated the PLO's support for Iraq in its war against Iran. He said: With heart and soul, we stand by Iraq in its war against Iran. The Arab countries have to support Iraq out of their faith in Arab solidarity and the joint defense pact. Abu Iyad denounced anew the Israeli raids on the Palestinian camps a few days ago. He said: These raids will not weaken our determination. We will continue to defend our people and our issue. We will confront the Israeli enemy. He called on the Amal movement to terminate its attacks on the refugee camps. He said: These attacks must be directed at the Zionist enemy, who directs his wrath and throws his bombs over the camps residents in Lebanon. He urged the fraternal and friendly countries to stand by the Palestinian revolution in the confrontation of the repeated U.S.-backed aggressions by the Zionist enemy.

Concluding, he said: We stand by Kuwait against any foreign aggression. He stressed that Kuwait's security is one and the same as the Palestinian revolution's security.

Joint Forces Attack Israeli, ASL Positions

JN111923 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] A spokesman for the Palestinian-national Lebanese joint forces has stated the following:

A group of men from the joint forces launched a Katyusha rocket attack against the Zionist settlement of Qiryat Shemona in the northern part of occupied Palestine yesterday in retaliation for the savage Zionist shelling of the township of (Zuraynah) in western Al-Biqa' yesterday. The rockets hit their targets accurately, starting a fire inside the settlement, either killing or wounding many Zionist soldiers and settlers and causing heavy damage to thesettlement.

The spokesman for the joint force stated the following:

The men of the joint forces attacked with rockets and machineguns a military position belonging to the militias of the so-called Army of Southern Lebanon [ASL] in (Mazra'at Mol) in southern Lebanon yesterday. The attack caused heavy damage to the position and either killed or wounded many agent personnel.

In a third statement, the spokesman for the joint forces stated:

The commander of the so-called agent ASL Antoine Lahd, and his aide [first name indistinct] Barakat received serious wounds from an explosive charge placed by the joint forces under their car in the 'Aytarun area in southern Lebanon last Tuesday. The radio of the so-called ASL admitted that agent Antoine Lahd and his aide were injured and a source close to the UN Forces in Lebanon also confirmed it.

Radio Reports Palestinian-Amal Clashes in Beirut

JN131824 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] For the 16th consecutive day, the Palestinian fighters defending the Palestinian camps in the southern suburb of West Beirut have resumed their heroic confrontation of the agent movement's brutal aggression against the Palestinian camps. Reports from the periphery of the camps say that last night's intermittent clashes escalated this morning. The agent Amal movement used various types of machineguns and rockets despite the cease-fire agreement which was reached 4 days ago. A Palestinian spokesman held the agent Amal movement gangs responsible for violating the cease-fire agreement and for attacking the camps. Three Palestinian citizens were martyred and 17 others were wounded in these clashes.

Joint Forces Attack Israeli, Lahd Positions

JN131847 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] The Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces used Katyushas today to shell several joint positions of the Zionist occupation forces and their agent militias in the town of Al-Taybah in the

so-called security strip. The shelling caused heavy damage to these positions and killed or wounded several Zionist and agent soldiers.

The joint forces also detonated several explosive charges near the town of Marun in the occupied security strip area while an armored patrol belonging to the so-called Army of Southern Lebanon was passing in the area.

Ambush, Factory Attack in Israel Successful

JN131853 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

In accordance with the Palestinian revolution forces general command, a group from the martyr Abu Hasan Salamah unit operating inside the occupied homeland set an ambush for the enemy's military patrols near the village of Dayr Abu Mash'al yesterday. At 2120, as a military bus was passing by, the group attacked it with machineguns and incendiary bombs and hand grenades. The attack killed or wounded several enemy personnel and burned the bus to the ground. The enemy authorities immediately imposed a curfew in several villages surrounding the operation area and launched search campaigns in conjunction with huge forces supported with helicopters. The operation area was still besieged when this statement was prepared at 1000 today. Our revolutionaries returned safely to base. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command.

The Palestinian spokesman also stated the following:

Our revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland from the martyr Shakib group attacked a Zionist factory north of th occupied city of Jerusalem with incendiary bombs at 2200 yesterday. The group then left the operation area safely.

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command.

Fedayeen Operations in Occupied Territories

GF131847 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] A Palestinian military spokesman stated that a Palestinian fedayeen group operating inside the occupied homeland launched an attack with incendiary bombs on a Zionist factory north of Jerusalem, at the entrance of 'Anbta, yesterday evening.

In a statement carried by WAFA today, the spokesman said that the attack resulted in very great damage and caused fire at a number of installations of the factory, despite attempts by Zionist firemen to control the fire.

In another statement, a Palestinian military spokesman stated that Palestinian fedayeen from another group which operates inside the occupied homeland, attacked with incendiary bombs one of the Zionist police patrols, while it was moving on the southern road leading to Tel Aviv, yesterday.

The attack resulted in the wounding of an indefinite number of patrol members and in smoldering the vehicle.

The members of the two groups were able to continue to move with safety, despite security measures adopted by the occupation forces following the two courageous operations.

BAHRAIN

Cabinet Briefed on Outcome of Bush Visit

GF131630 Manama WAKH in English 1550 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, April 13 (WAKH) — The Bahraini Cabinet held its regular weekly session today under the chairmanship of Crown Prince and Acting Premier Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah.

Development and Industry Minister and Acting State Minister for Cabinet Affairs Yusuf Ahmad al-Shirawi said that the Cabinet was briefed on the outcome of the visit paid to Bahrain by U.S. Vice President George Bush and his talks with Bahraini officials.

The talks focussed on bilateral relations and Gulf, Arab and international issues.

He said that Bahrain expressed its point of views concerning a number of issues mainly ending the Iraq-Iran war peacefully, the Palestinian issue, the possibility of finding a settlement to it based on guaranteeing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the current situation at the oil market.

Al-Shirawi also pointed out that the visit deepened bilateral ties in the trade, economic and industrial fields.

The council was also briefed on issues to be discussed by the Ministerial Committee of the GCC Civil Aviation to be held in the UAE Monday.

The council asked the development and industry minister to increase flights to facilitate transfer of GCC citizens.

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ Views Bush's Gulf Tour

GF131714 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 13 Apr 86 p 3

[Column from the "Papers of the Week" page by Chief Editor Ahmad Salman Kamal: "What Has Bush's Visit Achieved?"]

[Text] The visit of U.S. Vice President George Bush to some countries in the region, including Bahrain, was successful, a Bahraini official has stated. How? The Bahraini official said: The visit enhanced the distinguished bilateral relations between the United States and the countries visited by Bush as the United States affirmed its stand with the Arabian Gulf Countries, or rather the GCC countries, and voiced its readiness to protect them from any foreign aggression, especially with the possibility that the Gulf war may expand, contrary to the Iranian leadership's assertion that it will remain limited to its present scale. The visit was also successful because it activated the Middle East issue and affirmed the interest and desire of the U.S. Administration to stop freezing the issue, especially after the break in contacts between the PLO and Jordan.

Through the statements and communiques carried by news agencies and published by newspapers in the region and the world, the U.S. vice president was clear on those two issues. He asserted in many statements that although the United States has no plan to stop the Iraqi-Iran war, it will not allow its expansion to other areas of the Arabian Gulf; it will not allow any threats or hazards to navigation in international waters, including the Arabian Gulf; and it will not allow the closure of the Strait of Hormuz through which loaded and empty oil tankers and other merchant ships carrying goods from the United States, the East, the West, and other countries pass.

Bush was clear on this point, in particular, more than on other issues. Concerning the concept that the people of the Gulf area are responsible for defending the Arabian Gulf security and for protecting their interests, the Bahraini offical said: This concept is correct and still stands. As has been obvious for a long time, we have been preparing ourselves by building our intrinsic and joint forces to protect our security and stability and preserve our wealth and development. However, if there is anyone who will help us or protect us without harming our independence or the independence of our decision, it would be unreasonable and illogical to refuse such an offer.

Undoubtedly, and as was made apparent by the statements, communiques, and press conferences, Bush listened to much from negotiators of the countries he visited. In Saudi Arabia, for example, he very clearly heard from King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz himself that there will be no stability, peace, or security in the Arab and international arenas unless the issue of Palestine and the Palestinian homeland is resolved and unless the United States recognizes the Palestinian people and the Palestinian homeland.

Here in Bahrain, Mr Bush heard that the United States should listen to other party's view. That is what Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah said. This means that the White House officials and the rest of the U.S. Administration should listen not only to Israel, but also to us and the Palestinians directly related to the issue.

What confirms that Mr Bush listened clearly to this talk during the meetings he held, and perhaps before he began his tour to the region and a long time before he flew from Washington, is the present move by the United States which we have observed. Although the move appears on the surface to be a repetition of the past scenario, it may nonethless prove postive. When asked about this move and whether it indicates one way or another a new U.S. initiative, George Bush said briefly: Why are Murphy and I here?

The third issue discussed during the visit of the U.S. vice president was oil and the decline in oil prices. As a former businessman who dealt with this material and a manufacturer of some drilling and exploration instruments — he was the founder of andtook part in administering three such corporations — George Bush acted as a businessman and rejected the views that the drop in oil prices harms both the seller and the consumer. He thus contradicted the view of his boss, U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who asserted that this drop in oil prices harms world economy, and the U.S. economy in particular, although the President later went back on his statement. There is no doubt that the U.S. vice president's view does not satisfy oil producers and dealers of this commodity in the United States, especially when we know that

the U.S Administration, on the instructions of the U.S. President himself, seeks to impose taxes on imported oil to protect U.S. producers and oil industry.

These three points George Bush heard and which were the axis of talks here, in Saudi Arabia, and in Oman are what concerns us as Arabs and Gulf citizens. What he told the Americans he met with here and there is something which concerns him and the other concerned parties.

What concerns us is that this visitor, the first of his level to visit the region, had a fruitful visit and that the desire of the U.S. Administration to learn and understand views is sincere; that in seeking solutions to these issues George Bush meant what he said; and that the U.S. Administration becomes convinced that it cannot succeed in eliminating the hotbeds of terrorism which the United States — one of the two superpowers — has dedicated itself to eliminate, unless it supports justice, right, and logic. In other words it must commit itself to returning the usurped rights to their owners because "the one who has lost his rights will have nothing to lose, whatever he does." This is a common saying in the United States, especially among blacks when they asked for equality with the whites.

Paper Criticizes U.S. Threats Against Libya

GF130939 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0740 GMT 13 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Manama, 13 Apr (WAKH) — In Bahrain, the newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* warns the Arab countries that the recent U.S. threats to launch a military aggression against Libya is not merely intended for Libya but for the entire Arab world.

The paper says that no matter what justification the United States makes, neither it nor any Western country possesses one piece of evidence that Libya was involved in the bombings of the West Berlin nightclub and the U.S. plane.

The paper remarks that this justification is merely intended to direct a military strike at Libya aimed at "forcing the whole Arab world to its knees and making it submit to U.S.-Israeli control and eliminating all its sources of strength and resistance."

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ expresses astonishment that "despite all that is happening" the Arab world continues to follow the mirage of the so-called U.S. solutions and continues to bet on the assistance of the United States vis-a-vis Zionist aggression and other external aggressions.

In conclusion, the paper says that Arab overlooking of the aggression against Libya and contenting oneself with statements and denunciations will encourage the United States to carry out aggression against any Arab country that dares to oppose the U.S.-Zionist scheme in the region.

KUWAIT

Bush Remarks on Enterprise 'Crude Show of Force'

GF111448 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 10 Apr 86 p 10

[From the "Arab Horizons" column: "Bush Forgets His Position and Levels Threats and Insults," by 'Abd al-Qadir Ibrahim]

[Text] Bush's remarks aboard the U.S. aircraft carrier *Enterprise* in the Gulf of Oman was a crude show of force. Bush leveled insults at Arab leaders, and demonstrated that gunboat diplomacy is the policy that is most favored by the United States in its international relations. Bush came to our area to declare that U.S. power has taught a lesson to an Arab state! That is the height of impudence against brothers in Arab countries, regardless of the differences among them. Bush has reassumed his former profession as a pilot in the U.S. Navy, and is threatening and warning the countries of the world. He has forgotten that he holds the post of vice president of the United States, a superpower, and that he is on an official visit to some Arab states, thus violating all diplomatic etiquette.

In making his threats Bush relied on the U.S. vessels that are waiting to turn our region into hotbeds of tension — as in Vietnam, the U.S. invasion of Grenada, and the U.S. interference in Central America. The U.S. gunboats can be viewed only as unwanted watchdogs in an area that, after having emerged from colonial rule, yearns for peace and cooperation. Bush's tour aims to increase tension in the area, reinforce military presence in it, and exert political pressure on its people. Such a policy is in harmony with the plans that are being prepared by the Reagan administration to dominate the world through the "star wars" program, which aims to create weapons systems in space that threaten countries and peoples from above their capitals when such peoples attempt to rebel against the U.S. political, economic, and military domination.

Bush's presence aboard an aircraft carrier to level threats and insults while U.S. aircraft are flying above him are maneuvers by a superpower to intimidate and terrorize so that it can continue to extort the wealth of our region and prevent the region from establishing balanced international relations that are based on mutual respect and common interests.

Journal Urges U.S. Action Following Bush Tour

GF131623 London AL-MAJALIS in Arabic 12 Apr 86 p 98

["Free Zone" column by Chief Editor Hidayah Sultan al-Salim: "The Gulf Voice"]

[Excerpts] Oil, the developments of the Iraq-Iran war, and the new stalemate in the efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement of the region's crisis and the Palestinian issue were the three major issues George Bush and Richard Murphy discussed during their talks with GCC officials this week. These were the main issues the two U.S. officials covered with the GCC leaders, hearing their opinions and conveying the U.S. views. These issues were covered with the GCC leaders probably to avoid blame, now that

they have become greatly worsening crises. They were covered by the United States probably because Washington wanted to be like other Eastern and Western capitals, which recorded their stand to clear themselves of responsibility concerning events, their outcome, and deterioration, in case the situation continues to be uncontrollable.

It is certain — indeed, it is known — that what Bush heard in Riyadh, Manama, and Oman was the same as what Murphy heard in Abu Dhabi, Doha, and Kuwait because the GCC countries have defined their firm and principled stand toward major and subordinate issues. This stand was defined during meetings among GCC leaders and officials as part of their political and economic integration and coordination, reached early on. More than once, in a number of regional and international forums, these countries have defined their clear and frank stand through senior officials. Through far-sightedness, logic, and national, pan-Arab, and Islamic affiliations, the region's countries indicated that they seek to establish peace, security, and stability throughout the world to allow the countries of the world to preserve their existence.

The GCC countries received the U.S. officials with the hospitality and welcome they are known for and with every attention they usually give to officials who visit them from all over the world. They hope that Washington will take action and not just talk, move in the right direction, and play its role as a superpower. They hope that Washington will demonstrate what it claims — concern for world peace and stability — by playing its role fully concerning the Iraq-Iran war to pressure the forces and parties which continue to arm, aid, and support the Iranian side so that these forces and parties stop putting the means of devastation into the hands of the aggressors. They wish the United States to take into consideration the Arab peace plan for the region's crisis announced by the recent Fes summit and to consider it a starting point and a real opportunity for peace, instead of making further fruitless attempts which always die during an early stage because Washington is a captive of Zionist conditions.

Thus, the united Gulf stand was conveyed to Washington in the six capitals. Washington once again became informed of the frank views concerning events. What is left is for Washington to convey its stand, which we hope would take into consideration the interests of the region's countries and their people, and not to procrastinate, stall, and deceive others, as has been its custom.

U.S. Bombers Reportedly Moved 'Near' Libya

LD121054 Kuwait KUNA in English 0942 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Nicosia April 12 (KUNA) — Several squadrons of giant U.S. B-52 bombers have been moved to airports near Libya, sources here said Saturday.

The sources said these bombers have been moved from bases in Britain to airports in the vicinity over the past 48 hours in light of the latest American threats to attack Libya.

According to the sources American warships and aircraft carriers of the Sixth Fleet have left NATO bases heading for international waters off the Libyan coasts.

Observers here predict that the coming few hours will witness an escalation of the American campaign against Libya.

Meanwhile, in Abu Dhahi an informed Libyan source told *AL-ITTIHAD* newspaper that Libya will seek the help of "her allies" in confronting "the American-Zionist aggression in which NATO forces are taking part."

The source, which the paper said was interviewed in Tripoli, said "Libya will find herself forced to join new military alliances and to get the help of Warsaw forces to confront [word indistinct] aggressive alliance."

Embassies Warned on U.S. Strike Against Libya

LD121213 Kuwait KUNA in English 1035 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] London, April 12 (KUNA) — Western governments have warned their embassies to expect an American attack on Libya to take place within the next 24 hours, according to a press report published in London.

THE TIMES, in a dispatch from Beirut, said Western embassies in the Arab world have been told the expected U.S. strike may be launched either late Saturday night or before dawn on Sunday.

The British Foreign Office Saturday would not say whether it had issued such warnings to its embassies.

But sources at the ministry indicated that advice on security had been sent to its diplomatic missions in several countries in the context of the current Libyan-American crisis, apparently in anticipation of a backlash against Western interests in the event of a U.S. strike against Libya.

The security warnings give credence to the view, widely expressed in the British press Saturday, that the Reagan Administration's anti-Libyan rhetoric has made some kind of U.S. military action against Libya almost inevitable.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan would lose credibility at home if he failed to follow up his recent aggressive words with a military strike, according to this analysis.

The independent *FINANCIAL TIMES* daily said that White House officials conceded to it privately "that this was probably the case."

Government Rejects Threats Against Arab States

LD140942 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0921 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, 14 Apr (KUNA) — Kuwait reaffirmed today its rejection of any foreign threats against any Arab country.

In reply to a KUNA question, an official Kuwaiti source stated, that Kuwait in light of the weekly Cabinet meeting yesterday which discussed the tense situation between the sisterly Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the United States, it affirmed its previous stand which rejects any threat against any Arab state. It also

stressed that any dispute such as the one existing between Libya and the United States could be solved through peaceful means and international law.

U.S. Stance on Libya Said Linked to Elections

LD120920 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0721 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, 12 Apr (KUNA) — The English-language Kuwaiti paper *KUWAIT TIMES* today calls on the Arab and Muslim leaders to stand united in the face of the American threats to Libya, pointing out that these threats were no more than clear messages intended for the Arab states.

The paper adds that the U.S. threats to punish "the Libyan leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi were part of a comprehensive U.S. strategy aimed at winning American public support for Republicans in the coming U.S. congressional elections next autumn.

The paper points out that the Republican Party, to which "the Rambo of America," belongs is used to making political victories and gains by adopting of courses based on violence, force, and American megalomania with all the killing, devastation, and panic they involve.

"Libya," the paper points out, "was the trump political electoral card for this 'aging American cowboy' " now that the glitter of the Grenada invasion has dimmed and the achieving of a U.S. military victory over the leftist Sandista regime in Nicaragua has proven difficult.

The paper adds that in spite of these repeated threats to Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi, the Reagan administration is taking into consideration the Soviet position toward any interference by the United States in the region.

Concluding, the paper says "Al-Qadhdhafi has done well by refraining from replying to President Reagan's calling him a mad dog and confining himself to describing Reagan as an aging man." "By his statements, Reagan has given a cheap and mean dimension to international political ethics."

PDRY

Paper Criticizes Bush Tour, U.S. Policy

GF120832 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0555 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] The newspaper *AL-THAWRI*, the mouthpiece of the YSP Central Committee, said today that the current visit to the region by George Bush, deputy head of the U.S. Administration, cannot be viewed or assessed; nor are its goals and genuine intentions known, nor its results predicted, without linking it to the policy adopted by the Reagan administration — not only in the region but also in many parts of the world — and with the aggressive strategic plans of the Pentagon and the White House together, and without linking it to tactical developments and the means by which these plans are implemented. The paper pointed out that Bush came to the region after the largest U.S. air carriers roamed the seas and oceans and stayed in the Mediterranean amid an atmosphere of tension that prevails in the region following the recent escalated U.S. provocations against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the launching of a flagrant and direct aggression against the Libyan territories by the U.S. planes. The paper said the visit of the U.S. vice president to a number of the region's countries follows the recent change of the U.S. Government stance on the Iraq-Iran war. The paper pointed out that developments in the region and developments in the dispute between the Arab liberation movement and the U.S. imperialist powers have always been its [the United States'] primary foe. It will remain so as long as the strategic alliance between them and the Zionist enemy exists, as long as the aggressive and expansionist U.S. ambitions in the region are reinforced and entrenched, and as long as the international dispute continues between the forces of liberation, progress, socialism, and peace on one side and the powers of bondage, reactionariyism, and capitalism on the other.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Sends Message to Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi

GF131941 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Libyan leader His Excellency Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has received a message from His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The message was delivered today by 'Ali ibn Musallam, advisor at the Royal Court.

King Husayn Arrives for Visit 12 April

GF121147 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1135 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Dhahran, 12 Apr (SPA) — His Majesty King Husayn, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, arrived in Dhahran at 1415 today [1115 GMT]. His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received him at the airport.

Chairs Talks With King Fahd

LD122234 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2150 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Al-'Khubar, 12 Apr (SPA) — His Exalted Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and his brother His Majesty King Husayn, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, this evening chaired the Saudi-Jordanian talks.

On the Saudi side, the talks were attended by His Royal Highness Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the governor of the Riyadh Region; His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; and His Excellency Shaykh Hisham Nazir, minister of planning; and His Excellency Dr 'Abd al-"Aziz al-Khuwaytir, minister of education, who is the escorting minister; and His Excellency Shaykh 'Ali al-Sha'ir, minister of information; and the ambassador of his majesty to Jordan, Ibrahim Sultan.

On the Jordanian side, the talks were attended by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and His Excellency Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Court, and the General Zayd ibn Shakir, commander

in chief of the Armed Forces, and the Jordanian ambassador to the Kingdom, Muhammad Rasul al-Kilani.

Departs 13 Apr

GF131412 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1350 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Dhahran, 13 Apr (SPA) His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan left Dhahran International Airport at 1500 [1200 GMT] today. His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz led the delegation which saw off His Majesty King Husayn at the airport.

UAE

Arabs Urged To Rally Against U.S. 'Aggression'

GF130945 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0625 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 13 Apr (WAM) — In its editorial today, the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* says that Libya and all the Arabs have an appropriate opportunity to exploit and respond to the lost U.S. pride.

The paper affirms that this is an ideal opportunity "for the Arab nation to rally around one goal, which is not the current preparation for a possible U.S. European, and perhaps Israeli aggression against Libya, but a rallying in the sense of an unanimous Arab containment of any aggression against any part of the Arab homeland from one end to the other."

The paper says that instead of complaining and protesting, and instead of waiting, the Arabs must exploit this opportunity "to deter the aggressor before he begins his aggression and before the fire of his guns and missiles is directed at the Arab land in Libya."

President Receives Message From King Fahd

GF131451 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1210 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 13 Apr (WAM) — His Highness President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a verbal message from King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia on mutual cooperation and bilateral relations. The message was conveyed by Salih Sulayman al-Fawzan, Saudi ambassador to the UAE, during his audience with the president at Al-Bahr Palace this morning.

YAR

Further Reportage on Visit by George Bush

Exchanges Views With President

GF111754 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, today received in his office in Ma'rib at 1330 U.S. Vice President George Bush and the delegation accompanying him who are visiting the YAR. A meeting was then held between Brother leader President and Secretary General Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and George Bush. SABA' News Agency has learned that during the meeting they reviewed bilateral relations and cooperation betwetn the two countries in economic, cultural, and technical fields and means to strengthen and develop this cooperation. They also exchanged views on developments in the Palestinian issue, the Iraq-Iran war, and international issues of mutual interest. The brother leader president and secretary general affirmed that the central issue of the Arab nation is the issue of the Arab Palestinian people who Israel drove from their homes and dispersed all over the world, and whose sons in the occupied territories are subjected to all forms of suffering and repression. He asserted that it is not possible to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East until the Palestinian people achieve all their national rights, including the right to establish an independent state on their national soil.

On developments in the war between Iraq and Iran, the brother leader president and secretary general said that the continuation of this war does not merely pose a danger to the countries of the region alone, but is a threat to international security and peace. He said that it is the duty of the international community, particularly the great powers, to direct all international efforts toward halting this war.

Concerning the issues of peace and security in the world and the question of disarmament, the brother leader president and secretary general affirmed that our country, which is a peace-loving country which believes in the causes of justice and liberty in all parts of the world, watches with extreme anxiety the continuous expansion in the acquisition of nuclear weapons and the arms race among the great powers. It believes that capabilities must be directed toward economic and social development in Third World countries which suffer the scourges of economic, social, and cultural backwardness. He said that for the good and in the interest of humanity, all weapons of mass destruction, foremost of which are nuclear weapons, must be eliminated.

During the meeting, Mr George Bush conveyed an official invitation on behalf of U.S. President Ronald Reagan to Brother leader Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, secretary general of the General People's Congress, to visit the United States. The brother president gratefully accepted the invitation, the date of which will be set at a later time. Mr Bush conveyed to the brother leader at the beginning of the meeting a message from President Ronald Reagan pertaining to relations between the two friendly countries.

The meeting was attended on our country's side by Brothers 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president, chairman of the People's Constituent Assembly, and member of the Standing Committee; 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the Standing Committee; Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee; Ahmad al-Mahanni, oil and mineral wealth minister and chairman of the honor escort; Muhsin Ahmad al-'Ayn, our country's ambassador to the United States; and 'Ali Muhammad al-Anisi, director of the president's office.

On the U.S. side the meeting was attended by William Arthur Rugh, the U.S. ambassador in Sanaa; Craig Fuller, chief of staff at the office of the U.S. vice president; Marion Creekmore, deputy assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs; Donald Gregg, assistant to the U.S. vice president for national security affairs; and Shririn Tahir-Kheli, director of political and military affairs at the U.S. National Security Council.

George Bush and his accompanying delegation had arrived in the city of Ma'rib at 1300. Upon arrival at Ma'rib airport he was received by Brother Dirhim 'Abdu Nu'man, the governor of Ma'rib Province; the commander of the province; the chief of security in the province; and a number of other officials. Mr Bush left Ma'rib at 1600 for Sanaa. Before his departure the brother governor presented to him a present of two pieces of handmade wool products for which Ma'rib Province is well-known.

Holds Press Conference

GF111946 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush held a press conference today. A number of local, Arab, and international media correspondents attended. Mr Bush first issued a statement in which he discussed the results of his meeting with the brother leader Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, secretary general of the General People's Congress, earlier today in Ma'rib. He said the meeting was distinguished and frank [sarihah]. He added that their discussion focused on issues on the agenda of his visit to the region. He said: We discussed Yemen's future aspirations. He pointed out that brother leader 'Ali 'Abdallah is well-known throughout the world because he adopts decisive decisions and expresses himself frankly, and that he demonstrated special appreciation for the frank [sarihah] nature of our discussions. He added: Under the leadership of President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, Yemen enjoys stability and development. Concluding his press conference, he said that he conveyed in the name of the U.S. President an invitation to the brother leader to visit the United States so that the United States can repay the hospitality accorded to him and his accompanying delegation.

In his press conference, the vice president answered questions addressed to him by local, Arab, and international media correspondents. He said that this press conference held today in Sanaa was one of the most cordial, frank, and realistic since the beginning of his tour of the region. He stressed the sound democratic practice adopted by the YAR under the leadership of Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress.

Speaks at Cornerstone Laying

GF112004 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Excerpt] U.S. Vice President George Bush and his escort went to the Zahir (Himyar) area today where a brief ceremony was held on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the new U.S. Embassy building in Sanaa. The ceremony was attended by Muhsin al-'Ayni, YAR ambassador to the United States. During the ceremony, William Arthur Rugh, U.S. ambassador to the YAR, delivered a speech in which he praised cooperation between the two countries. Brother Ahmad al-Mahanni, minister of oil and mineral wealth and head of the honor escort, also delivered a speech in which he expressed his pleasure at participating in the cornerstone laying. He expressed the wish that this building will be a symbol of strong relations between our country and the United States, and that the cornerstone will be a first step in a long stage of cooperation and amity between the two countries.

The U.S. vice president then delivered a speech in which he expressed his gratitude and that of his accompanying delegation for the welcome which he has been accorded. He said that this is not strange for a country that is the cradle of an ancient civilization such as the Saba' civilization, and a people whose roots extend far into the past. He pointed out that Yemen's historical role was not restricted to creativeness in the sphere of building civilizations but was also creative in numerous scientific and intellectual aspects. Bush added: The United States is a young country in comparison with Yemen, whose people we appreciate and for whom we have great respect. He affirmed that cooperation between the two countries in the fields of development, such as the projects of agricultural and population development, reflects a U.S. belief in the future of Yemen. George Bush spoke of the Iraq-Iran war, saying that his country is aqting to achieve peace in the region.

Later George Bush, together with William Arthur Rugh, laid the cornerstone for the new U.S. Embassy building. Folklore groups from the Information and Culture Ministry presented a number of Yemeni popular dances in honor of the great guest. Following that, George Bush visited the U.S. Embassy in Sanaa during which he met with the members of the U.S. community in the YAR. George Bush and the delegation accompanying him were escorted by the honor escort led by Brother Ahmad al-Mahanni, minister of oil and mineral wealth.

AL-THAWRAH Commentary

GF120651 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 12 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* stressed today that the visit to our country by U.S. Vice President George Bush, in conclusion of a tour of a number of Arab capitals, provided the best opportunity for the official who ranks second in the White House to learn well the positions and views of our country, as led by its political leadership and repreqented by the brother leader, the secretary general of the General People's Congress, toward international issues in general and Middle East issues in particular. The paper stressed that Mr George Bush learned about these positions from brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, and listened to these views. He also clearly realized that our country — which is eager to establish the best cooperation and relations with

various countries — bases its relations on clear and firm principles. Our country also adopts distinguished positions that stem from defined considerations qualified with adherence to principle, strong commitment, and clear practice, in addition to combining politics with ethics. Our country was among the few countries that adhered to the principle of positive neutrality and nonalignment. It also followed the open-door policy in dealing with members of the international community.

It is believed that the U.S. vice president is certain that our country sympathizes with the world issues, pays attention to them, and defines positions toward them. *AL-THAWRAH* added: While the president leader reiterated his position toward the central issue of the Arab people, which is the issue of the Palestinian people, and referred to the suffering, homelessness, and oppression practiced at the hands of Israel, he (?asserted) commitment to supporting these people until they restore their legitimate and just rights, including their right to return home, to self-determination, and to establish their country on their soil. Our country pays attention to the Palestinian issue as it pays attention to its national issues. Our country clearly supports the Palestinian people. This is not only because supporting these people represents a national and ethnic commitment, but because this represents a legitimate, doctrinal, and human commitment. Our Islamic religion makes us support the side against whom injustice is perpetrated and stand against the side which perpetrates injustice. There is no more serious injustice than the injustice to which the Palestinian people are subjected. Zionism drove them out of their homeland, usurped their rights and properties, and perpetrated annihilation and physical liquidation in the camps, where they resorted to live in a human tragedy that will be a shameful mark registered on the forehead of those who live in the 20th century. That is why the president was sincere and frank in asserting the impossibility of attaining peace in the Middle East without attaining all the national rights of the Palestinian people. *AL-THAWRAH* added: As this is our country's position toward the Palestinian issue, then its position toward the Iraqi-Iranian war is clear and frank as well. It represents the position of those aware of the danger of its continuation, not only on the region but also on international peace. In light of this view, the international community's laxity in tackling a danger that threatens man's fate and future can be realized. This situation entails adoption of stringent position toward this desoructive war which no longer has any goal or justification other than a grudge and settling of accounts through samsonian methods.

While receiving the U.S. vice president, the president did not forget to explain our country's views toward the most important issues, namely the issue of peaceful coexistence, together with the dangers posed by the nuclear race. That is why he expressed our country's profound worry about the continuous possession of nuclear weapons. He referred to the severe economic losses that can be inflicted on the international economic development as this attrition of resorces and energies. They can be employed in the search for prosperity, happiness, and peace instead of wasting them in the manufacturing and storing of the means to destroy [life]. Though our positions toward all these issues were extremely clear, the visit to our country of the U.S. vice president and his discussions with the president leader, the secretary general of the General People's Congress, confirmed and elucidated them.

Departs Sanaa 12 Apr

GF121310 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Excerpts] U.S. Vice President George Bush left Sanaa at 1300 today after a (?2-day) visit to our country during which he held talks with Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, (?dealing) with bilateral relations and the [words indistinct] of the Iraq-Iran war. In a predeparture statement to SABA' News Agency, George Bush said: Our visit to the YAR was complete in all aspects. However, it was brief and I would have liked it to be longer. He expressed gratitude to Brother President and Secretary General Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and the Yemeni people for the warm hospitality accorded to him and his accompanying delegation. He said: Our visit to the YAR took place during a historic occasion, that being the inauguration of its first oil refinery; it is the beginning of a prosperous future for the Yemeni people. He conlcuded his statement by saying: I would particularly like to express gratitude to his excellency the president, to all government members and officials, and the Yemeni people who [words indistinct] and warmly welcomed us.

'Arafat Arrives in Sanaa, Makes Statement

GF131736 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Brother struggler Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, arrived in Sanaa this evening on a visit to our country to last several days. During the visit he is to meet with a number of brother officials to discuss situations and developments witnessed in the Palestinian and Arab arenas. In a statement to SABA' news agency on arrival, Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] stated that his talks with the brother officials will touch on the latest developments in the Gulf war, following the recent Iranian aggression against Iraqi territory in the Al-Faw area and the Iranian threats to a number of Gulf countries and the consequent dangerous objectives of that. Brother Abu 'Ammar pointed out that he would also discuss the situation in the occupied Arab territories and the imperialist and Zionist plots against the Plaestinian people and their holy shrines designed to Judaize Al-Aqsa Mosque and Islamic shrines. He stated that he would also discuss the continuous plot against Palestinian camps in Lebanon. Brother Abu 'Ammar affirmed that the Arab issues on various levels require a united Arab position to confront all of the recent events and developments. He stressed the need to hold an Arab summit to discuss all of these developments. He was received by a number of senior officials; a representative of the presidential palace; Brother Jamal 'Arafat, PLO representative in Sanaa; Lieutenant Colonel Abu Humayd, commander of the Sabra camp troops; and a number of the Palestinian cadres in Sanaa.

Sudanese Al-Ummah Party Leader Arrives in Baghdad

JN121531 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Sudanese Al-Ummah Party leader Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi arrived in Baghdad this afternoon at the head of a delegation on a visit to Iraq. Al-Mahdi told INA that the delegation will discuss developing bilateral relations and will familiarize themselves with the Iraqi people's achievements in development and construction.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi was welcomed upon arrival by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister; the Foreign and Trade Ministries' under secretaries; and the Sudanese ambassador in Baghdad.

Received by Saddam Husayn

JN130859 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0810 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Apr (INA) — President Saddam Husayn received Sudanese Al-Ummah Party leader Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and the accompanying delegation here today. The meeting was attended by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; and the president's secretary.

Received by Ramadan

JN131550 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1533 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Apr (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received Sudan's Al-Ummah Party leader Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, currently leading a delegation on a visit to Iraq. The meeting, which was attended by Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, was devoted to discussing the fraternal Iraqi-Sudanese relations, ways to promote them, and current Arab and international issues.

Departs Following 2-Day Visit

JN131757 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1742 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Apr (INA) — Sudanese Al-Ummah Party leader Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and his delegation left Baghdad this evening after a 2-day visit to Iraq. He described his talks in Iraq as very successful and positive, adding that the talks will improve cooperation relations in the various fields. He was seen off by First Vice President Taha Yasin Ramadan and Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali.

The Sudanese Al-Ummah Party leader and his delegation were received by President Saddam Husayn earlier today.

Tariq 'Aziz on Arab Summit, Palestinian Cause

JN141021 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0950 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Paris, 14 Apr (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that the nature of the current stage through which the Arab nation is passing and the dangers engulfing it require the convocation of an Arab summit to be attended by those who wish to attend and that will adopt decisions that are in line with the gravity of the situation. Tariq 'Aziz added that the current stage also needs a decision on a political and nonpolitical move for the entrenchment of the Arab front and to enable the Arab nation to confront the Iranian aggression and the potential threat the Iranian regime poses to the entire Arab Gulf. Otherwise, the summit will be just another political manifestation but at a higher level than that of ministers. In an interview with the Paris-based *AL-TALI'AH AL-'ARABIYAH* today Tariq 'Aziz explained that the Syrian and Libyan regimes intentionally proceed on a course supporting Iran and insist on pursuing their stand that is hostile to Arab consensus.

The Iraqi foreign minister stressed that Iraq considers the Palestinian cause as one of its basic causes and that Iraq stands in the same trench with the Palestinian revolution. He added that the steadfastness of Iraq and the Palestinian revolution are based on the tangible fact that those who conspire against Iraq and seek to liquidate it are the ones who conspired against the Palestinian cause and sought to liquidate the Palestinian people's will and just aspirations.

Oil Delegation Returns From Visit to Japan

JN130908 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0813 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Apr (INA) — 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim al-Jalabi, Oil Ministry under secretary and president of the Iraq National Oil Company, and the accompanying delegation returned here today folowing a visit to Japan which lasted several days.

In a statement to INA, the under secretary said that the delegation held talks with officials in the Japanese International Trade and Industry Ministry and the Japan National Oil Corporation which centered on issues of bilateral cooperation in the field of energy, as well as issues concerning the work of Japanese companies in Iraq and their future contribution to implementing oil industry projects.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Control Tightened Over Heights

JN111903 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1845 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 1 Apr (INA) — The Iraqi forces have tightened their control over all the important heights overlooking the Sumar basin. An Iraqi military spokesman said here a short while ago that our forces continue to develop their offensive and to exploit their victory after a series of successful battles all day today. Our forces were able to purge Height 343, thus tightening control over all important heights in the Sumar basin.

INA Reacts to Mass Graves Claims

JN131224 Baghdad INA in English 1025 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, Apr 13, INA — The IRAQI NEWS AGENCY political commentator commented on a news item carried by

news agencies throughout the world concerning alleged mass grave that had been discovered recently nearby Ahvaz with more than 30 bodies dumped in it.

The commentator said that world news agencies quoted the Iranian regime's mass media as saying that the 30 bodies were those of civilians killed by Iraqi forces after being taken captive in 1980.

Tehran rulers and their mass media, the commentator said, attempted now and then to find a means to justify to Iranian peoples the bitter defeats they had been suffering at the hands of Iraqi forces at all war fronts.

The commentator added that any sensible person may wonder about the destiny of the hundreds of thousands of corpses of Khomeyni guards and regular army soldiers, who had been killed by Iraqi fire. The commentator said "has the Iranian regime expected to find no mass grave along the battle front, from the northernmost to the southernmost point?".

He remarked "we are ready to pinpoint hundreds of mass graves along the battle front, where Khomeyniist cadavers had been buried over the years of the war. The commentator added that the Iranian regime's troops had evacuated none of their casualties from the battlefield, whether in the battles fought east of Basrah al-Hawizah marshlands, Umm al-Rasas and Al-Faw or those fought along the sector of the Iraqi Army first corps.

INA's commentator noted that due to the intensity of Iraqi fire the Iranian enemy had developed the habit to leaving the corpses of its dead littering the battlefield and with the elapse of time, the commentator mentioned, dust and soil cover those bodies which eventually end up dumped in mass graves.

The commentator went on to say "Can Khomeyni's mass media by airing such claims against the Iraqi forces remove the stigma branding the forehead of the Iranian regime that dared to kill Iraqi prisoners of war (POW's) in Gorgan Camp in broad daylight?

The killing of defenceless Iraqi (POW's) at Gorgan Camp had been condemend by world public opinion and international organizations, the commentator said.

The commentator said that if Khomeyni's mass media could tell lies and began believing them, they could neither bluff the Iranian peoples, by voicing such claims, nor distract their attention from the inferno into which thousands of Iranians were plunged everyday. He noted "the day will come when Iranian peoples bury Khomeyni and all his thugs in a mass grave."

Communique No 2,184

JN111647 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Communique No 2,184 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 11 April 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Iraq's triumphant armies continue to move from victory to victory while the aggressors continue to move from defeat to defeat and the strongholds of tyranny and deception continue to fall one after the other.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. In view of the heavy losses it sustained during the operations cleansing our good land in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan, the enemy made three attempts last night to approach our forward positions with its hopeless forces. The soldiers of justice confronted the aggressor scoundrels with their faith and devastating bombs, foiling the three attempts and inflicting on the enemy heavy losses in personnel, tanks, weapons, and equipment. The enemy remnants retreated in defeat and disgrace. God bless the heroes of the IV Army Corps — commanders, officers, and men.

2. Our brave forces in the VII Army Corps front detected a group of enemy soldiers and opened fire, killing or wounding several of them. The remainder fled. One boat, 10 infantry positions, and 3 ammunition dumps were destroyed and 2 projectiles were seized in another place in the same sector.

3. Two wireless sets and one GC rifle were seized in the I Army Corps northern sector. One infantry position with all its occupants was destroyed and one ammunition dump and one raft were set on fire in the III Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

4. The forces of the tyrannical clique shelled the outskirts of Khanaqin and Bayyarah with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command 11 April 1986

Communique No 2,185

JN121651 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Communique No 2,185 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 12 April 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The victorious Iraqi forces impose their control on the situation in all the operational sectors and efficiently assume their responsibility of safeguarding Iraqi security, land, and sovereignty.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our brave Air Force continued their raids on enemy troop concentrations, inflicting on the enemy heavy losses in life, equipment, and military hardware in 136 combat missions, after which our brave eagles safely returned to base.

2. In addition to what was mentioned in previous communiques, our units in the I Army Corps northern sector captured the following weapons and military hardware the enemy left behind: 36 RPG-7 launchers, 56 GC rifles, 64 Kalashnikov

rifles, 39 medium-caliber machineguns, 4 (BKC) machineguns, 4 (RJC) machineguns, 15 81-mm mortars, 8 120-mm mortars, 4 60-mm mortars, 1 106-mm gun, 1 (Strilla) rocket launcher, 9 (SPD) guns, 1 DShK machinegun, 1 sniper's rifle, 1 gas rifle, 1 30-mm launcher, 1 12-line telephone exchange, and large quantities of military hardware of various types.

3. Three enemy boats were destroyed and 20 enemy soldiers were killed in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris and 1 tubular launcher, and 1 vehicle laden with equipment were set on fire. Three infantry positions, three ammunition dumps, and one observation post were destroyed on the VII Army Corps front.

4. Three infantry positions, one observation post, and one medium-caliber machinegun were destroyed and three enemy soldiers were killed in the II Army Corps central sector. Elsewhere in the same sector, our units also captured the following weapons the enemy had left on the battlefield: 26 GC rifles, 4 RPG-7 launchers, 1 machinegun, and large quantities of military hardware of various types.

5. One large vehicle carrying enemy personnel was set on fire, five positions [as heard] were destroyed, and one enemy soldier was killed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah. One tank and one observation post were destroyed in the IV Army Crops sector east of Maysan.

6. The criminal enemy forces shelled Al-'Uzayr, (Biyarah), and the Khanaqin, Mandali, and Abu al-Khasib environs with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 April 1986

Communique No 2,186

JN131701 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Communique No 2,186 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 13 April 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In this epic, Iraq will have overwhelming superiority, permanent victory, and chaste soil. We have always said —and this is proved by our deeds —that the Iranian rulers, who have been misled by evil designs and greed and who have indulged their spite with the result that they have gone very far on the path of aggression, will only reap defeat after defeat. Each time, the Iranian rulers pay the price of their aggression with their blood in addition to their funds, weapons, and effort. God will never reward them for their evil deeds. The Iraqis will defeat and humiliate them further. Every inch of Iraqi soil and every drop of Iraqi water will be preserved for the Iraqis. The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. A brave unit from the Shurahbil Forces in the IV Army Corps sector launched a lightning, surprise raid on enemy positions in the Hawr al-Hawizah. In a determined drive and with the support of our artillery and helicopter gunships, our forces destroyed enemy forces in their positions, inflicting massive losses in men, equipment, and hardware. Our forces killed 37 enemy soldiers and destroyed 52 floating infantry positions, 15 boats, and 14 observation posts. After carrying out its duty with the utmost accuracy and resolve, the brave unit returned to its positions safely.

God bless the strong men of the brave Shurahbil Forces.

2. A brave unit in the II Army Corps sector launched a successful raid against one of the border police posts in the Harran area. With God's help, the unit occupied the post and purged the area surrounding it from the filth of the enemy. The enemy suffered 720 dead and great numbers of wounded. Our forces captured the following weapons and equipment: two Chieftain tanks, 1 BMP-1 armored personnel carrier, 24 radio sets of various types, 43 GC rifles, 2 60-mm mortars, 3 vehicles of various types, 2 Browning machineguns, 1 Kalashnikov rifle, 1 (FBG-9) gun, 2 telephone switchboards, and 8 telephones.

At the same time, the following enemy positions, equipment, and weapons were destroyed: two BMP-1 armored personnel carriers, 6 vehicles, 17 GC rifles, 7 81-mm mortars, 3 60-mm mortars, 2 (FBG-9) guns, 1 (B-10) gun, 14 RPG-7 rifles, 2 (BKC) machineguns, 1 DShK machinegun, 6 infantry positions, killing those manning them, 2 observation posts, and 2 ammunition dumps.

Elsewhere in the same sector, our brave soldiers raided enemy positions, killing 12, burning 1 vehicle, and capturing 3 medium-caliber machineguns and 9 GC rifles. Our soldiers returned with their booty safe and triumphant, God be praised.

Another force elsewhere in the same sector launched another raid on enemy positions, destroying six of them. It also destroyed two mortars and two ammunition dumps. In yet another place in the same sector, our forces monitored the presence of 13 enemy soldiers and opened fire, killing them all. God bless the brave men of the II Army Corps.

3. The valiant eagles of the air continue their daring raids on enemy concentrations, supply lines, and vital targets. They flew 126 combat missions during which they inflicted massive losses on the enemy and achieved the following:

a. At 1230 [0830 GMT] today, our Air Force planes carried out a successful raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast, delivering an accurate, effective hit.

b. At 1505 today, other planes carried out a successful raid against a second large maritime target off the Iranian coast, delivering an accurate, effective hit.

After carrying out all their missions, the eagles of the air returned to their bases with their planes, safe and proud and protected by God.

4. Our Army helicopters continued their combat missions today, rendering the best support to our land forces, which were dealing crippling blows to our unjust enemy. After flying 36 combat missions, our helicopter pilots returned safely to base, in God's care.

5. An enemy force attempted to advance on our positions in the I Army Corps northern sector, but our strong fighters confronted it with heavy fire from various sources and with artillery support, killing 12 and wounding others. The others fled. One (BKC) machinegun was captured. Elsewhere in the same sector, two radio sets and one (BKC) machinegun were captured.

6. Our brave forces in the VII Army Corps sector have continued to direct heavy fire at enemy positions opposite their positions. Our forces destroyed two launchers, seven ammunition dumps, three infantry positions, one machinegun position, one vehicle, and one single-barreled machinegun. One excavator was damaged.

7. Our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah directed their artillery fire at enemy positions opposite them, killing five enemy soldiers and destroying four infantry positions, one boat, seven machinegun emplacements, and two ammunition dumps.

8. Our brave units in the V Army Corps northern sector captured eight GC rifles, four RPG-7 launchers, one GC machinegun, one Kalashnikov rifle as well as some other equipment, hardware, and material. Our units destroyed one launcher and one hovercraft in the VI Army Corps east of the Tigris.

Thus, the enemy suffered 799 soldiers killed last night and today.

9. The leper Khomeyni forces shelled Al-'Uzayr, Khanaqin, Biyarah, and Khurmal with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 April 1986

French Hostage Escapes; In Syrian Custody

NC111437 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] The kidnapped French teacher Michel Brian managed to escape today from his abductors who were holding him in the Ba'labakk area. Our correspondent reports that Brian, who was kidnapped in West Beirut last Tuesday, was dressed up in an Iranian uniform and moved to Ba'labakk using a false passport. There, the anti-Hizballah Dandash clan fought with the gunmen who were holding the French teacher. The Syrians intervened and Brian managed to escape. He is now in Syrian custody.

In another development, our correspondent recently learned that two of the foreign hostages in Lebanon are still in Beirut. They are French. The rest of the hostages are being held in one of the villages north of Ba'labakk.

Reportedly Released by Syrians

NC111827 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] According to reports received by the Protestant College of Beirut, it is probable that Syrian intelligence organs were responsible for releasing the French teacher Michel Brian. The school administration received a phone call from the father of a student in Ba'labakk, saying that Syrian intelligence in the Al-Biqa' had released the French teacher today. No official confirmation has been forthcoming so far, either from Beirut or from Damascus.

In Grenoble, the father of Michel Jean Brian said that the Protestant College administration had informed him by telephone that his son had been released in the Al-Biqa' and taken to Syria.

Associated Press reported that hunters belonging to Al-Dandash family, suspicious of a car passing through their area at dawn today, gave chase. An exchange of fire took place, and the occupants of the car then pushed a blindfold man with bound hands out of the vehicle. When the fight grew fiercer, the occupants of the car fled, leaving the man lying at the side of the road. The man was later identified as Brian. When members of the Al-Dandash family found out who he was, they took him to the nearest Syrian center.

Our correspondent reported earlier that Brian, who was kidnapped in West Beirut last Tuesday, was dressed in an Iranian uniform and moved to Ba'labakk, using false passport.

Handed Over to French Envoy

NC112205 Paris AFP in English 2146 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Paris, April 11 (AFP) — Syrian authorities have handed over to the French ambassador in Damascus Michel Brian, a French teacher kidnapped Tuesday in West Beirut, the Foreign Ministry said Friday night. Official sources in Damascus earlier reported Mr Brian's imminent release, saying he was "somewhere" in Lebanon in the custody of Syrian security agents.

Group Threatens To Kidnap French Nationals

NC131732 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] An unidentified person, who claimed to be speaking on behalf of the Islamic al-Husayn Organization [Munazzamat al-Husayn al-Islamiyah], has contacted a foreign news agency in Beirut to deliver a threat. According to the caller, a large number of French nationals in Lebanon will be kidnapped unless France releases the Arab prisoners it holds in its jails. The caller also announced that his organization had kidnapped French teacher Michel Brian because it has suspected him of being a French intelligence agent. The organization decided to release Brian after it had ascertained his innocence, the caller added.

Abductors of Irishman Aim 'To Close AUB'

NC111906 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The hands of terrorism have added an Irishman to the list of kidnapped foreigners. The man is Brian Keenan, a teacher at the American University of Beirut [AUB]. The REUTER news agency cites a friend of Keenan as saying that the goal of the abductors is to close AUB. He added that Keenan has no political views, and that he is in Beirut to help the Lebanese students. The friend noted that four gunmen broke into Keenan's apartment 4 weeks ago, tied up his two roommates, and stole $1,000. He pointed out that Keenan was not in the apartment at the time. One of Keenan's students described him as cool-headed and kind-hearted.

According to reports received by the Voice of Lebanon, Irish teachers in West Beirut have asked the internal security forces to provide protection and escorts on their way to work at AUB.

Keenan To Be Freed 'Shortly'

NC111748 Paris AFP in English 1733 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Beirut, April 11 (AFP) — An Irish lecturer at the American University here was kidnapped Friday as a Frenchman kidnapped Tuesday was expected to be freed shortly in Syria.

The Irish Embassy here said it was informed of the disappearance of Brian Keenan, the fourth teacher to be snatched in the past two weeks, at 10:30 a.m. (0830 GMT) Friday, three hours after he was scheduled to arrive at work.

Mr. Keenan, described as being in his 30s, lived less than a kilometre (half a mile) from the campus, in mainly Moslem West Beirut.

Mr. Keenan taught English since the beginning of the university year in a language program financed by Lebanese-born Saudi businessman Rafiq al-Hariri.

Apparently in a panic as a result of the kidnappings, several foreign teachers of the American University went to spend the

weekend in Christian East Beirut, while university management urged the others not to leave the campus.

Teachers and lecturers at six schools and colleges were already on strike Friday in mainly Moslem West Beirut to protest the kidnapping of Mr. Brian, claimed by a group calling itself the Islamic Siffin Organization, when Mr. Keenan's disappearance was learned.

The teachers said they were protesting against the "exactions" inflicted on teachers here by the kidnapping of foreign and Lebanese staff.

In Paris, a spokesman for the Lebanese Shi'ite Amal militia Friday appealed for an end to kidnappings in his country.

"Those who order and decide these actions should know and understand how harmful their policy is and feel how the image of Islam they claim to defend has become distorted in Europe," said the spokesman, Muhammad Nasr al-Din.

Karami Says U.S. Attitude on Libya 'Unbecoming'

NC130751 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has said that Lebanon will be saved this year, God willing. He described his meeting yesterday with former President Sulayman Franjiyah in Tripoli as an initiative in itself. Karami told Muhammad Amin al-Dughan, chief editor of the newspaper *AL-SHA'B*, that President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has painted himself into a corner. The initiative sponsored by the prime minister and President Franjiyah has nothing to do with the president of the Republic. Karami denied any knowledge of a possible meeting with Ministers Birri and Junblatt. Despite this, he said he agrees with President Franjiyah and Ministers Birri and Junblatt on the need to preserve a Lebanon that is united, sovereign, independent, and Arab. However, timing has a role in the holding of meetings.

In his interview with *AL-SHA'B*, Prime Minister Karami pointed out that he expects the camps to enjoy a long period of calm, although a settlement of the problem is linked to a comprehensive solution. He called for a closing of ranks and an intensification of efforts to bridge the gaps that undermine our work and security.

Karami declared that Syria stands by its position on the tripartite agreement. Any amendment of the accord depends on the wishes of the Lebanese themselves.

The prime minister denied the existence of a Vatican initiative. He noted that the work being done by the Vatican is humanitarian, and has the goal of solving an intractable problem. These efforts deserve our thanks. However, salvation will come when we Lebanese take action to save ourselves.

When asked if the Soviet Union has an initiative of its own, Karami replied: The Soviet Union is helping in attempts to establish peace in the Arab world, but it has no initiative of its own on Lebanon. He ruled out the possibility that Moscow would participate in funding UNIFIL.

Prime Minister Karami scoffed at the United States, saying that it is focusing its attention on a small Arab Gulf in order to show its strength. He described this as conduct unbecoming a superpower. Karami maintained that the head of a superpower cannot lose his self-control, and accused the United States of wanting to install itself as policeman of the world. He expressed his fear of the unpredictable consequences that might result if U.S. actions led to an intensification of disturbances around the world.

Moscow-Tripoli Airlift Reportedly Established

NC141045 Cairo MENA n Arabic 1028 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Beirut, 14 Apr [MENA] — Today's issue of the Lebanese paper *AL-SHARQ* says that an airlift between Moscow and Tripoli has been established and Soviet submarines have returned to the Mediterranean. The paper cites informed sources as saying that the Soviet Union is determined to fulfill its commitments toward Libya and to supply it with all types of weapons necessary for its defense by airlift or by other means.

Forces Accuse Syria of Shelling, Planting Bomb

NC112021 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Statement issued by the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee following its weekly meeting under its chairman, Samir Ja'ja', on 11 April — place not given]

[Text] After its failure to involve the Lebanese in another internecine struggle and to reactivate the armed conflict between the Christians and Muslims, Syria has gone back to direct shelling and dispatching booby-trapped cars. By resorting to these methods, Syria is still pursuing its policy of seeking to dominate all Lebanon and subduing all the free forces which resist this domination. The competent organs have irrefutable evidence that the Syrian intelligence service is behind the car bomb explosions, including the recent Juniyah operation.

In light of these attacks, the Lebanese Forces emphasize that such actions will not change the status quo or the firm conviction that anything which is incompatible with the free existence of the Christians must be rejected. While strongly condemning these criminal acts, from which innocent people are the chief sufferers, the Lebanese Forces stress that all such methods are futile and will only serve to increase the Forces' determination to stand fast and adhere to the values and principles in which they believe. Artillery shelling and planting bombs in cars will not solve the Lebanese crisis but will complicate it even further. Bloodshed will not bring calm but will increase hatred of those who plan and perpetrate it. We believe that the gun cannot lead to a solution in Lebanon. The gun can only exacerbate the situation and make a solution more difficult. Therefore, we once again call on the Arab states and the Arab League to put an end to all this foreign and illegal interference and create the necessary conditions for a solution to the Lebanese problem.

The Lebanese Forces have noted with interest that several parties, particularly the Islamic Grouping, the Higher Islamic Shi-'ite Council, and Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, have said that a military and security truce, dialogue, resorting to the logic of reason are the ways to reach accord. The forces welcome these calls and appeals as starting points. They stress their view that such methods constitute the only proper approach to solving the crisis. If the dialogue is not conducted among the Lebanese alone, it will have no chance of success. As long as foreign voices continue to interfere in the national dialogue, the foreigners will continue their fight in the land of Lebanon to frustrate any chance of understanding and agreement. Therefore, the Lebanese Forces renew their call for an unconditional and unrestricted Lebanonization of the Christian-Islamic dialogue, regardless of when, where, and in what part of the land of Lebanon this dialogue is held, and regardless of the beliefs of the contributing Lebanese parties. In this way we may end the state of war and move on a state of peace by liberating the whole territory from every sort of occupation, and consequently establish a more just and fair system of rule.

The Lebanese Forces believe that the chances of holding a national dialogue are improving daily, now that the people, leaders, and factions are beginning to realize that violence will not solve anything. An internal Lebanese dialogue, without any trustees or mediators, is the shortest cut to a solution. The solution must be comprehensive and durable, and must be based on Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and on the plurality of its people. It must also be based on radical reform of the political and social structure. A military and security truce is the first prerequisite if we are to pave the way for a solution. Terror will not make us relinquish any of our rights or an inch of our land. There is an end to each crime and there is a punishment for every criminal.

Syria Blamed for Kidnapping of Fatah Official

NC120510 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0415 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Fatah sources in Sidon have announced that the organization's most senior official in Lebanon, Raji al-Najmah, has been kidnapped in Khaldah. In a statement, Fatah said that the Palestinian official was on his way back to Sidon after taking part in the talks held in Beirut on ways of saving innocent lives in the camps. The declaration added that Fatah holds Syria responsible for Al-Najmah's safety.

Fatah Appeals for Release

NC132146 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2115 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Fatah today appealed for the release of Raji al-Najmah, who was kidnapped last Friday on his way from Beirut to Sidon. He had earlier met with a number of Amal Movement leaders. In a statement released in Beirut, Fatah noted that the detention of Al-Najmah runs counter to the resumption of the Syrian-Palestinian dialogue.

Amal Denies Involvement

NC121950 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The 5th section of the Amal Movement's Central Military Office has issued the following announcement:

Statements have been disseminated and broadcast alleging that Raji al-Najmah was kidnapped after meeting with 'Akif Haydar, deputy leader of the Amal Movement, and 'Aql Hamiyah, the movement's Central Military official. The 5th Section of the Amal Movement's Central Military Office denies these allegations completely. No such meeting was held. The movement has nothing to do with the alleged kidnapping operation.

Reportage on Visit by Richard Murphy

Received by Al-Asad, Al-Shar'

JN121134 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern Affairs, at 1250 today. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and the U.S. ambassador in Damascus.

Al-Shar' received Richard Murphy at noon today. The meeting was attended by Assistant Foreign Minister Rashid al-Kilani, Dr Ahmad Saqr, chief of the American desk at the Foreign Ministry; and U.S. Ambassador William Eagleton. The talks during the meeting revolved around the situation in the Middle East.

Received by Vice President Khaddam

JN121730 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1724 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, 12 Apr (SANA) — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern Affairs, at 1800 today. The U.S. ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting. The talks dealt with the current situation in the Middle East.

Libya's Al-Mansur Arrives for Visit 13 April

Received by Foreign Minister

JN131044 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Dr Kamil al-Mansur, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, this morning. The meeting was attended by Ahmad al-Atrash, director of the Cooperation Department; and 'Abd al-Qadir (Al-Arzumi), the Libyan charge d'affairs in Damascus.

During the meeting talks dealt with the U.S. 6th Fleet concentrations in the Mediterranean in preparation for launching a new U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriyah.

Al-Shar' affirmed Syria's stand with all its resources alongside the Jamahiriyah in confronting this premedidated aggression against the fraternal Libyan people.

Al-Mansur expressed the appreciation of the Jamahiriyah's people and leadership for Syria's stand under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad represented by the constant support that Syria extended and is extending to the Jamahiriyah in confronting aggression.

Dr al-Mansur arrived in Damascus this morning on a visit to Syria.

Received by Vice President Khaddam

JN131230 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus —Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Kamil al-Mansur, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau in the Libyan Jamahiriyah, at 1230 today. Talks revolved around the situation and developments in the region.

CSSR Trade Minister Arrives, Makes Statement

JN111847 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus — CSSR Foreign Trade Minister Eng Bohumil Urban and his delegation arrived here this evening. He was received at the airport by Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi. In a statement to a SANA correspondent, Urban praised the role of President Hafiz al-Asad in building modern Syria. He also affirmed that cooperation between Syria and the CSSR is old and deep and based on the strong political relationship between the two countries. He explained that the purpose of his visit is to hold talks with Syrian officials and competent authorities on ways to implement contracts and agreements signed by the two friendly countries.

Received by Economy Minister

JN121331 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] In Damascus, Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi received CSSR Foreign Trade Minister Eng Bohumil Urban this morning. During the meeting, talks revolved around bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation and ways to bolster and promote economic and trade cooperation in harmony with the aspirations of both friendly peoples.

Received by Defense Minister

JN121411 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1344 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, 12 Apr (SANA) — General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and the Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, today received CSSR Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban and First Deputy Minister Frantisek Langer. During the meeting, talks revolved around promoting relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the CSSR.

Received by Al-Asad

JN131248 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus —President Hafiz al-Asad received CSSR Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban at 1300 today. Attending the meeting were Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi and the CSSR ambassador in Damascus.

Talks revolved around bilateral relations and spheres of cooperation between the two countries.

Received by Prime Minister

JN131331 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received CSSR Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban in Damascus at 1400 today. Talks dealt with the economic, trade, and technical fields in which there is cooperation between both friendly countries.

Al-Shar' Receives Jordanian Foreign Minister

JN120901 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0855 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, 12 Apr (SANA) — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received here today Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri. The discussion during the meeting dealt with the situation in the region and matters of mutual interest. Al-Masri arrived in Damascus this morning.

Minister Departs

JN121637 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, 12 Apr (SANA) — Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri left Damascus this evening for Amman following a 1-day visit to Syria. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', Jordan's Charge d'Affaires in Damascus Nayif al-Hadid, and the embassy staff.

Papers on Determination To Confront Aggression

JN130748 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Press review]

[Text] In its editorial today, the newspaper *AL-BA'TH* affirms that the aggression Washington is thinking of launching may not be confined to the Jamahiriyah, as the Reagan administration claims. Many observers believe that the U.S. Administration intends to carry out something wider and bigger than some imagine, especially since Washington has, for a long while, been working to bring about certain changes in the region.

AL-BA'TH explains that we must recall the campaign being launched by Israel and the United States against Syria. Even the U.S. press described this campaign as a prelude to aggression against Syria. The paper says that the type of arrangements for the aggression that are being carried out by the United States, Israel, and some NATO states against our Arab homeland indicate that the aggression will certainly take place. Therefore, we are dutybound to call on our all Arab brothers as well as friends to join us in closely following the military and nonmilitary moves that are leading to the great long-planned imperialist and Zionist aggression.

AL-BA'TH concludes: Anyone saying that the imminent aggression is aimed at this or that party is mistaken. In reality, it is aimed at the entire region, and it would not be an exaggeration to say that the aggression is aimed at much more than that.

In a comment today, the paper *AL-THAWRAH* affirms that U.S. bias toward Israel and adoption of Israeli policy toward the region has stripped the U.S. Administration of any political privilege because its position is hostile to the hopes and aspirations of the region's people. Instead of reviewing its policy and adopting a balanced policy, the United States has developed its hostile attitude toward the Arab nation and moved from supporting the Israel policy of aggression and expansion to directly participating in the Israeli aggression against the Arab nation. The U.S. aggression against the Gulf of Sidra and U.S. preparations to launch a new aggression can only be viewed from this angle and within the framework of the U.S. onslaught to impose capitulation and hegemony on the Arab nation. This attitude will not lead to extricating the U.S. policy from its current impasse. On the contrary it will exacerbate the crisis and waste chances of removing the impasse faced by this policy. The Arab masses and their steadfast forces are determined to defend themselves and their rights. They will continue to resist the imperialsit and Zionist attempts to impose surrender on them. Consequently, the Arab masses are intensifying their efforts to provide all the necessary requirements to entrench their steadfastness, liberate the land, and regain rights.

In a comment, *TISHRIN* points out that the U.S. preparations for aggression against Libya coincide with the Israeli military preparations for launching a premeditated aggression against Syria under the pretext that Syria's military might threatens Israel's security and that the march of attaining strategic balance with the enemy must be aborted.

TISHRIN adds: Hence the objectives of the intensified movement of the two strategic allies — the United States and Israel — on the diplomatic and military levels, as well as the objectives of aggression against Syria and Libya become clear.

TISHRIN affirms: If the United States and Israel are determined to carry out their aggression against Syria and Libya, we in Syria and Libya are more determined and more resolved to firmly confront and foil the aggression and defeat the aggressors. Syria has had more than one round with its enemies. The results, which are known to all, indicate that we are able to confront the aggression regardless of its magnitude or kind.

UAE Paper Reports Forces Declare General Alert

GF130658 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0630 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 13 Apr (WAM) — The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* has quoted a source that cannot be doubted as saying that the Syrian Armed Forces have declared a state of alert inside Syria and in Lebanon in view of the possibility of an imminent and large-scale Israeli aggression. The paper quotes the same source as saying that a state of alert has been declared all over Syria, and that government and private hospitals have been

alerted and army reservists have been told to be ready to report to their stations at any moment.

The paper notes that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and his aides have not attended the celebrations of the 39th anniversary of the Ba'th Party on 7 April and that their absence was because they were making a secret visit to the USSR, during which they held a series of contacts with the Soviet leadership concerning the possibilities of war.

The paper noted that these Syrian precautions were taken after Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres announced that he cannot guarantee that calm will be maintained on the Syrian front.

The paper quoted Patrick (Seale), Arab affairs editor at the British newspaper *THE OBSERVER*, in the newspaper's issue today, as saying that the Arab world fears that an Israeli aggression will take place against Syria following a U.S. attack on Libya. He added that such an Israeli aggression will be aimed at destroying the Syrian Air Force and some other basic targets such as the electric generating plant at the Euphrates Dam and the Syrian ground-to-ground missiles, which have a range that can reach deep into Israel.

Freed Kidnap Victim Interviewed by AFP
NC121443 Paris AFP in English 1439 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, April 12 (AFP) — Michel Brian, the kidnapped French teacher freed here Friday after four days in captivity, said Saturday he was "extremely well-treated" by his captors, but that he had no clue to their identity or motives, or to the fate of seven other French hostages in Lebanon.

Mr Brian, 45, who was turned over to the French Embassy here, said before his departure for Paris that he believed he was held somewhere outside Beirut, given large amounts of good food and water, and medicines he required.

In an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here, he said he was blindfolded much of the time, and when he was not, he saw his captors only with their faces masked.

"They displayed great kindness toward me," he said. "I was allowed to move about freely in the room where I was detained. Obviously I could not go outdoors. They did not want me seen.

"I needed expensive medicines. They went and got them for me," he said. "They gave me cakes. They got me mineral water, the only thing I drink. They asked me what I wanted to eat and they cooked very well for me.

"They kept reassuring me," he said. "I would say we had a friendly rapport." Mr Brian said he was abducted after leaving a cafe in a predominantly Moslem sector of West Beirut last Tuesday.

"An armed man I could not see distinctly took me by the arm, led me to a car and made me get into the trunk while another armed man watched a few meters away," Mr Brian said.

"I put up no resistance," he said. "I told myself that under the circumstances, there was no point in appearing aggressive. I fully cooperated with them."

Mr Brian said he was held in a different house each of the three nights of his captivity, and had the impression he was not in Beirut.

He said his captors provided no clue as to who had ordered his abduction, and that he had no contact with anyone appearing to be a leader.

A hitherto unknown group calling itself the Islamic Siffin Organization had claimed responsibility for the kidnapping.

Prior to his release, Mr Brian said he heard an exchange of gunshots and one of his captors put him, blindfolded and hands bound behind his back, into a car from which he was eventually thrown into a ditch, which he believed to be somewhere in Eastern Lebanon's Al-Biqa plain.

He heard more gunshots, the car sped away, and unidentified men later came to fetch him, he said.

Mr Brian said he was taken to the town of 'Anjar, headquarters of the Syrian Army's intelligence service in Lebanon, then escorted to Damascus by three cars carrying men he described as Syrian security officers.

"I didn't come out of it too badly," he said. "But I was only held three days. I understand what the people held for a year or more must be going through.

"I imagine my fellow citizens are pleased that I am free, but they ought to ask themselves if the French should remain in Beirut any longer," he said.

Mr Brian said in a phone call to his family in France on Saturday that he would not be returning to his teaching job in Beirut.

AFP: Leaves for Paris
NC121236 Paris AFP in English 1231 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Exerpts] Damascus, April 12 (AFP) — Michel Brian, the French teacher freed by Syrians on Friday after a four-day kidnap ordeal, left for Paris on Saturday, the French Embassy here said.

Mr Brian, 45, who was abducted in the predominantly Moslem Western sector of Beirut on Tuesday, was freed by Syrian security forces in the Al-Biqa' Valley, in central Lebanon.

Singapore Foreign Minister Arrives on Official Visit

TA131809 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Singapore's Foreign Affairs Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan arrived in Israel this morning on a 5-day visit. This is the first visit of a foreign minister from Singapore to Israel. In accordance with his request, no statements were made at the airport.

Continuing Coverage of National Unity Crisis

Peres, Shamir Disagreement

TA111836 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1815 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] There is no agreement between Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir regarding who will take the finance portfolio following the rotation. Our political correspondent Yoram Ronen reports that in the Peres-Shamir meeting, which ended a short time ago, no agreement was reached regarding who will be finance minister following the rotation. Our correspondent adds that according to the Likud, Yitzhaq Moda'i can resume his post as finance minister once Mr Shamir becomes prime minister, whereas the Alignment says it is inconceivable for Moda'i to resign from the Treasury for only 6 months and then return to his post. Yitzhaq Shamir will convene the Likud Knesset faction Sunday morning in order to decide how the Likud ministers will vote in the Cabinet when the prime minister raises the issue of the portfolio exchanges. Our correspondent assesses that the crisis between the Alignment and the Likud is still not over.

Portfolio Exchange Delayed

TA111827 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] The latest development in the coalition crisis is that any change in government ministers will not take place for a few weeks. This is according to a Voice of Israel reporter. Earlier today it appeared that an agreement would be reached tonight between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir under which Shamir would replace Yitzhaq Moda'i as finance minister. This evening Peres and Shamir met at the prime minister's residence to finalize the agreement, but any actual exchange will be delayed because of Foreign Minister Shamir's scheduled visit to Central America at the beginning of next month.

Meanwhile there is growing opposition to the proposed deal among both Herut and Liberal members of the Likud. A Voice of Israel reporter says a majority of the Liberal Party Knesset faction is opposed to the agreement. The party's Knesset faction is due to meet tomorrow evening and this is due to be followed by a meeting of the entire Likud Knesset faction. Housing Minister David Levi has expressed shock and surprise over the agreement, saying the Finance Ministry must remain in Likud hands after the rotation. Another Likud minister, Moshe Arens, also is against the deal. He agrees with David Levi that the Likud must not give up the finance minister's portfolio.

Peres Rejects Shamir Demand

TA120520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] There is no word on a possible settlement of the coalition crisis in the wake of yesterday's abortive top level talks in Jerusalem. At his meeting with the prime minister yesterday, Vice Premier Shamir demanded the right to reappoint Yitzhaq Moda'i as finance minister after leadership of the government is rotated in October. Prime Minister Peres rejected this.

Shamir is said to be under increasing pressure from within his own Likud group, particularly among the Liberals, to insist that the Finance Ministry remain im Likud hands after the rotation is carried out. Earlier reports of the deal shaping up suggested that Peres himself would take over the Treasury in October.

Labor Party sources say that if Peres' demand are not met they expect Moda'i to be sacked as planned at tomorrow's weekly Cabinet meeting.

Levi: Colleagues Defrauding Party

TA120900 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0800 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Minister David Levi has accused Ministers Shamir, Sharon and Moda'i of drfrauding the Likud, because they agreed that Minister Moda'i would receive the foreign affairs portfolio. Levi believes that Mr Peres was successful in his political maneuver, and the Likud has lost its credibility due to what he termed the insane action of the three ministers. He accused Minister Moda'i of selling his principles for obtaining what he desires most of all: the foreign affairs portfolio. Minister Levi suggested that Mr Moda'i should serve as construction and housing or industry and trade minister, while Levi himself or Minister Sharon should receive the finance portfolio.

Moda'i Rejects Portfolio Exchange

TA121953 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i will not agree to continue as a minister in the government headed by Shim'on Peres if he is handed a dismissal notice tomorrow that removes him from his position as finance minister. This was learned this evening by our party affairs correspondent Dan Raviv. Our correspondent reports that during the Likud's Liberal faction meeting this evening in Tel Aviv, it apparently became clear that Yitzhaq Moda'i plans to reject the foreign minister portfolio that was offered him in place of his position in the Treasury. Mr Moda'i considers himself deeply offended by the prime minister's attitude toward him during the current crisis. He made it clear to his colleagues that if he is dismissed from his position, he prefers to go back to being a regular Knesset member.

It has been learned that all the members of the Likud's Liberal faction who spoke this evening expressed a united position: The Finance Ministry portfolio should not be relinquished, and if there is no alternative, it is preferable that the Likud agree to

advance the Knesset elections. This is a moment of truth for the party, and it should not relinquish the Finance Ministry portfolio, all the speakers in the Liberal Party faction said.

Meanwhile, in his address before Liberal Party ministers and Knesset members a few minutes ago, Yitzhaq Moda'i said there was no point in him entering the Foreign Ministry for 6 months if afterward he cannot return to the Finance Ministry. He said that for this reason the proposed exchange does not appear to be suitable, and added that he does not plan to accept the proposal.

Peres, Shamir Meet on Finance Portfolio

TA131248 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1240 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has again made it clear to Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir that he does not agree that Yitzhaq Moda'i be finance minister after the rotation. Shamir was told this during a meeting between the two this afternoon. Minister Avraham Sharir told our correspondent Gil Ronen that it appears from Yitzhaq Shamir's report to the Liukd minister on this meeting with Peres that under such circumstances the unity government cannot continue.

Moda'i Announces Resignation

TA131411 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1345 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i is continuing to surprise us. After making an unexpected announcement this morning that he was going back on his intention and would continue to serve as finance minister until the end, Moda'i has again changed his mind. At a meeting of the Likud faction at the Foreign Ministry, he announced that he will no longer be a Cabinet minister. Moda'i said this after he heard Yitzhaq Shamir's report on his meeting with Shim'on Peres about 1 and 1/2 hours ago. Moda'i said that after he heard Shamir's report, he decided not to make it difficult for his colleagues in the Likud any longer. He is resigning from the Cabinet light-heartedly; he no longer wants to make things difficult. He said: My colleagues, the Cabinet members, will accept me, Moda'i [as heard].

Prior to this Yitzhaq Shamir reported to his colleagues on his meeting with the prime minister. Prime Minister Peres told Shamir that the Alignment was determined not to permit Moda'i to return to the Finance Ministry after the rotation, while Shamir told Peres that the Likud would not accept this and that if this was how it was going to be and if the Alignment insisted on it, the unity government would cease to exist.

This is how the political situation looks at the moment.

Moda'i, Sharon Exchange Considered

TA131614 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] This evening the Likud ministers will propose to the prime minister that Minister Ari'el Sharon be appointed finance minister, while Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i be appointed industry and trade minister. This was decided by the Likud faction. Our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz reports that Minister Moda'i hinted that he would agree to this portfolio exchange.

The faction also decided that if the prime minister dismisses Minister Moda'i this evening, all the Likud ministers will resign from the government.

Peres Unwilling To Agree

TA131815 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] The Likud ministers have been meeting for several hours in Foreign Minister Shamir's office. Two proposals are being considered: One is that Minister Moda'i will exchange posts with Minister Sharon, and the other is that he will exchange posts with Foreign Minister Shamir.

Regarding the possibility of Minister Sharon being proposed for the post of finance minister, the prime minister has announced that he will not agree to this. He said this to Minister Amnon Rubinstein after the communications minister informed him that if Ari'el Sharon is appointed finance minister, he, Rubinstein, will resign from the Cabinet.

Crisis Reported Resolved by Exchange

TA132107 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] The government crisis is over. Minister Moshe Nisim has been appointed finance minister and his post in the Justice Ministry will be taken by Yitzhaq Moda'i. The Cabinet discussed these changes and approved them in a session which lasted for about 5 minutes. The exchange requires the Knesset's approval.

Our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that a few minutes prior to the Cabinet session, Yitzhaq Shamir went to Shim'on Peres' office and informed him of the Likud proposal that Ministers Nisim and Moda'i exchange portfolios. Minister Shamir explained that this exchange will be valid for the duration of the unity government's term in office.

After the Cabinet session, Shim'on Peres told our correspondent that he is satisfied with the decision and that from now on the government will be able to function properly. Yitzhaq Shamir said that the government had won. Our correspondent adds that all the Cabinet ministers supported the decision, except for Yosef Shapira, who abstained. Yosef Shapira claimed that the last few days' moves had harmed the government's honor and credibility.

Concessions 'Unequivocal', Sharon Comments

TA140544 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] The coalition crisis is over. The settlement involving the shuffling of portfolios between Justice Minister Nisim and Finance Minister Moda'i, both of them Liberals, was the last of

a long series of proposals aimed at saving the national unity government. It took only a few minutes in Cabinet to approve the move. Jack Katzenell reports:

[Begin recording] [Katzenell] It took the Likud all day to decide but once it had made up its mind the crisis was settled in minutes. Vice Premier Yitzhaq Shamir drove to the Prime Minister's Office and informed Shim'on Peres that the Likud proposed that Moshe Nisim and Yitzhaq Moda'i exchange portfolios and that this would be for the entire remaining term of the national unity government.

Shamir refused to speak to reporters; so did Moda'i. But Ari'el Sharon expressed satisfaction that a solution had been reached.

[Sharon] I think that Israel is facing very complicated problems, and I think that the most important thing is to try and act together within the frame of national unity government in order to face the security problems, political problems. No doubt, and everybody knows, that we are in the middle of the economic plan and I hope that after this experience we will be able to try and work together until the elections that are due to be in November 1988.

[Katzenell] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres expressed satisfaction that the Likud was no longer insisting on the right to reinstate Yitzhaq Moda'i after the rotation.
[Peres] Just to remind you that this was my original demand in face of the different developments, and I do believe that the whole story winded up to my satisfaction.

[Katzenell] Peres was asked whether the Likud's concession on this point was unequivocal.
[Peres] I sent a letter to Mr Shamir to that effect.

[Katzenell] The decision was adopted by the Cabinet almost unanimously. Only Minister-Without-Portfolio Yosef Shapira of the small Morasha Party abstained. He said the whole affair was not to the government's credit.

Prime Minister Peres was asked what benefit could there be from putting Moshe Nisim in charge of the Treasury when he is not an economist and Yitzhaq Moda'i at the Justice Ministry when he is not a lawyer. Peres replied that politicians are not professionals; their responsibility is of a political nature. Asked what he had achieved in this crisis, the prime minister replied: the continued and proper functioning of the national unity government.

This is questionable. The crisis certainly has left a residue of bitterness with the Likud because of its humiliation at the hands of the Labor Alignment. And, in the Alignment, at least four ministers who openly favor early elections are disappointed that the Likud did not pull out of the national unity government. [end recording]

The new finance minister, Moshe Nisim, said later that his colleagues had forced the burden of the Treasury on him. He was leaving the Justice Ministry with a heavy heart, he was conscious of the responsibility of his new post. He said he would do his best after studying the issues involved to choose the path that would be in the best interest of the economy and the state.

Likud: Changes Only Until Rotation

TA140539 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0532 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Here it comes, although we never suspected it: At no point did the Likud promise the Alignment that upon the advent of the change in premiership, Yitzhaq Shamir's right to rearrange the portfolios will be allowed to be curtailed. This applies to the Treasury, as well. A written announcement on the Likud's position will be presented to the prime minister today. This was reported to us this morning by Knesset Member Ehud Olmert, one of the initiators of the move to replace Minister Moda'i as finance minister by Moshe Nisim.

Contrary to what was known up to a few minutes ago, the Likud plans to inform the prime minister, in writing, that the personnel reshuffle is effective until the rotation, after which it will be the right of whoever heads the government, namely Yitzhaq Shamir, to effect changes. Is this a harbinger of yet another crisis?

Shamir Interviewed

TA140738 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0622 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shamir by anchorman Re'udor Benziman by telephone — live]

[Text] [Benziman] Good morning, Sir.

[Shamir] Good morning.

[Benziman] Rumor has it this morning that the Likud maintains that everything is open for discussion after the rotation takes place, in contrast to the prime minister's demand and in contrast with the agreement which we heard about yesterday. Do you intend to reinstate Yitzhaq Moda'i in the Treasury after you and Shim'on Peres trade places and you begin serving as prime minister?

[Shamir] Look, I am not thinking about it, because I know the Alignment will object to it very strongly. A national unity government normally requires consensus on the part of its two major blocs. However, should the need arise, the two sides may agree to effect such a change.

[Benziman] But it does not look like the Alignment will express such agreement; after all, the prime minister presented this as an ultimatum.

[Shamir] That is correct, but I would like to clarify one more thing. I received a letter signed by the prime minister in which he states that the Alignment's position is to oppose Moda'i's return to his old post after the rotation. Naturally, this is only the Alignment's position. I shall reply in a letter in which I will explain the Likud's position.

[Benziman] To recap, Sir, the impression is that the heavy burden placed last night on Minister Nisim's shoulders is not the direct outcome of his economic qualifications, but that the whole matter is actually a compromise bred out of lack of alternatives.

[Shamir] Look, I think the heavy pressure to remove Minister Moda'i from his post was not born of a sincere concern for the economy or Israel's economic interests, because no one will dispute that he was a successful finance minister. But the prime minister insisted on it, and the Alignment also presented an unwavering position on this. Out of its feeling of national responsibility, the Likud felt that its job is to make sure that the national unity government will continue to exist and that the government be reestablished, so to speak; to see to it that the finance minister be replaced by another who can do that job. I think we made a good choice, and Minister Nisim will shortly prove this.

[Benziman] Who do you think will currently conduct the economic policy: Minister Nisim, who to the best of our knowledge never entertained any ambition to shape the Israeli economy, or perhaps the prime minister, who is one of the people who helped shape it?

[Shamir] Look, Minister Nisim is a modest man; he is not accustomed to boasting or to rushing to the press with declarations. But he is very knowledgeable and has an unusual sense of national responsibility and an unequaled capacity to work. He has great understanding of economic matters, and I am convinced that he will enter office and will devote himself to the economic matters with all the dedication he can show. Thus, we will soon witness the positive outcome of this.

[Benziman] Mr Shamir, the unity government was spared dissolution, but another 6 long months remain until the rotation. Would it be safe to say that the rotation has now been guaranteed, following the resolution of the government's most serious crisis, or do you think that this is an indication of future crises?

[Shamir] I hope this will be the last crisis. Look, the Likud is not eager to indulge in the sport of giving up. We have the nation's interest at heart, and we know when and how far to fight, and when to worry primarily about the existence of the government. In the previous crisis which was caused by certain remarks made by Minister Sharon, we went as far as we could. In this crisis, we believed that we did the right thing.

[Benziman] Allow me to end with a personal question: I read that you reacted somewhat reluctantly to the suggestion that you replace Yitzhaq Moda'i in the Treasury. You were quoted as saying: I enjoy being foreign minister. Now you are foreign minister; are you relieved?

[Shamir] This is indeed what I wanted. I think I should be doing what I am doing now. The solution proposed at one stage of the crisis appeared to be the sole possible solution at that time. Once I learned that another and better solution could be found, I preferred the latter.

[Benziman] Thank you very much, Foreign Minister Shamir.

Peres' Office, Shamir in Disagreement

TA141127 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Vice Premier Yitzhaq Shamir says he did not promise that he would not reinstate Yitzhaq Moda'i at the Finance Ministry after the rotation. However, the Prime Minister's Office says this was the agreement reached by Prime Minister Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir. In spite of the difference in interpretations, sources close to the prime minister say the coalition crisis is over. Jack Katzenell reports:

Last night the entire press corps understood that the Likud had given in to Prime Minister Peres' demand that Yitzhaq Moda'i must not return to the Finance Ministry even after the rotation agreement. The prime minister said so, and so did the Likud's Gid'on Pat, and the impression was reinforced by Ari'el Sharon.

This morning Likud Knesset Member Ehud Olmert, who played a key role in negotiating Moshe Nisim's appointment as finance minister, said the Likud made no such commitment and still insists that the choice of a finance minister after the rotation will be the exclusive prerogative of Yitzhaq Shamir. Shamir himself said he would be submitted a letter to this effect to Prime Minister Peres, although he acknowledged that keeping Moda'i out of the Finance Ministry was the key demand of Peres — hardly an exclusive undertaking. A source close to Prime Minister Peres was irritated when questioned a short while ago about the discrepancy. He said there was no dispute on the issue and, when pressed, said: Yitzhaq Shamir did accept Shim'on Peres' condition at their meeting last night before the brief Cabinet session which approved the change of portfolios. The proviso that Moda'i should not be reinstated is not mentioend anywhere in writing, except in the letter handed by Shim'on Peres to Yitzhaq Shamir setting out the Labor Alignment's position. The question is: does Labor intend to make an issue of the position adopted by Shamir today? So far, the answer is no and the Prime Minister's Office told me that the coalition crisis is definitely over.

Murphy Meets With Peres, Departs for Damascus, Cairo

TA130605 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy will arrive in Cairo today in the framework of the rounds of talks he has been conducting in a bid to bridge the differences in the positions of Israel and Egypt regarding the arbitral compromis on Tabah. Over the weekend, Mr Murphy conferred with Prime Minister Peres and senior officials in Jerusalem. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports:

The United States had promised, and it is now making good on the promise of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, to the prime minister: The Americans have grown increasingly involved in the affairs pending between Israel and Egypt in a bid to attain a mutually-acceptable formulation of the arbitral compromis on Tabah. However, we should first point out another role he has been playing in his contacts in the region: On Friday, Mr Murphy held two private meetings with the prime minister

and another meeting with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin and later departed for Damascus. Last night, Murphy conferred with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and conveyed to him messages from policymakers in Jerusalem the gist of which is that tempers should be cooled down and that action should not be taken that might change the status quo between the two countries.

From Damascus Murphy will go to Cairo this morning to deal with the question of Tabah. The dispute between Israel and Egypt now centers on one word in the formulation of the question to the arbiters. Sources close to the negotiations assess that because of this word Secretary Shultz will be required to travel to this region to try and persuade the sides to change their positions.

What has been agreed upon so far? The sides decided to have five arbiters — three international law experts with experience in arbitration, an arbiter from Israel, and an arbiter from Egypt. In this context, we should point out that Supreme Court Justices Me'ir Shamgar and Aharon Baraq have rejected an appel made to them to represent Israel in the arbitration. Contacts will now continue to find arbiters as well as to formulate the arbitral compromis.

Presents U.S. 'Compromise Formula'

TA141226 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Excerpts] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy held private talks this morning with Prime Minister in his residence, and with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin. He briefed them on the talks he had held in Damascus and Cairo. Regarding the Egyptian issue, Murphy presented a U.S. compromise formulation for the question that will be presented to the arbiters on Tabah. The policymakers in Jerusalem will now have to react to this proposal. Our correspondent notes that the dispute between Israel and Egypt is over one word. After he holds additional talks in Israel today, Murphy will return to the United States tonight.

'Arafat Terrorists Reported Moving Into Tyre Camp

TA131120 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 13 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Security sources in southern Lebanon expressed their fear last week that the fact that hundreds of terrorists who support Yasir 'Arafat have reentrenched themselves in the area of the Tyre refugee camps might result in the resumption of katyusha firings at the western Galilee and the northern border area. After having taken over the Sidon refugee camps, hundreds of 'Arafat's men have over the last few days taken up firm positions in the Al-Rashidiyah and Burj al-Shamali refugee camps near Tyre, where they are setting up military commands. 'Arafat's men have succeeded in penetrating into and basing their hold on the refugee camps and the entrances to Tyre despite the roadblocks erected by Amal and UNIFIL. Shooting incidents have been noted over the last few days involving the terrorists who had moved southward and Amal, and there have been reports of casualties on both sides. As a result, some 200 terrorists left the Tyre area over the weekend, returning north. Over the weekend, Amal notified the commanders of the terrorists who have taken up positions in the Tyre region refugee camps that if they fail to leave the camps by the end of the week, Amal will enter and use military force to evacuate them. Local residents in Tyre have also expressed annoyance with the terrorists' takeover of the Tyre refugee camps once again.

SUNDAY TIMES Reports 'Secret' Peres Plan for Gaza

TA130717 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 13 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Shim'on Peres has devised a secret plan that calls for the establishment of a joint Israeli-Egyptian administration of the Gaza Strip which will be responsible for defense and police operations in the region. Peres discussed this in Washington with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz who welcomed the plan. Vice President Bush also raised the matter during his recent visit to the Persian Gulf countries, and Richard Murphy is dealing with this in the course of his ongoing shuttle trip in the region. The London *SUNDAY TIMES* discloses this today in its latest issue, and adds that what is involved is an Egyptian-Israeli "condominium" which will also be adopted for Tabah with the two sides leaving the question of sovereignty over the two places to a later stage. According to the paper, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir got word of the plan only late last week. It quotes a senior Israeli official who said that the joint administration in the Gaza Strip is part of the "wide-ranging understanding" that prevails between Shultz and Peres aimed at guaranteeing the continued existence of a peace government led by the head of the Labor Party.

Goren Denies Knowledge of Plan

TA121836 Jerusalem Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Interview in Hebrew with Shmu'el Goren, coordinator of government activities in the territories, by unidentified correspondent; date and place not given — videotaped]

[Excerpt] [Correspondent] Mr Goren, is there a joint Israeli-U.S.-Egyptian intention or plan to introduce self-rule in the Gaza Strip?

[Goren] I know nothing about such a plan. This matter was publicized in the media; I know nothing about it. I do know that we have no intention of changing the basic structure that exists, either in terms of the structure or in terms of the law. We are indeed implementing a policy of transferring a certain amount of functional responsibility to local Arabs. This is nothing new; it is an ongoing policy, and recently we have intensified it somewhat. We have additional plans within the framework of the same policy, for example, to assist and encourage exports. A few days ago we agreed to cut significantly levies imposed on exporters, a cut amounting to tens of percents which will be implemented from the end of this month. This will provide assistance to exporters amounting to millions of dollars per year and will be drawn from the civilian administration's budget. This matter will be made public within the next few days, and you are the first one to hear about it.

ALGERIA

IRNA: Iranian Foreign Ministry Official Arrives

LD120605 Tehran IRNA in English 0600 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Algiers, April 12, IRNA — The Foreign Ministry deputy for international and economic affairs, Mohammad-Javad Larijani, carrying a message from President 'Ali Khamene'i for President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria, arrived here Friday afternoon.

Larijani is scheduled to hold talks with Algerian officials on mutual relations and bilateral cooperation.

He is also to meet the Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi to discuss matters of mutual interest as well as issues related to the region, Africa and the Non-Aligned Movement.

Gives Message to Bendjedid

LD122224 Tehran IRNA in English 1643 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Algiers, April 12, IRNA — Iran's Deputy Foreign Minister for International and Economic Affairs Javad Larijani Saturday hand-delivered a message from President 'Ali Khamene'i to his Algerian counterpart Chadli Bendjedid here.

Bilateral relations, Middle East and Persian Gulf developments as well as issues pertinent to Non-Aligned Movement were also discussed during the meeting.

Javad Larijani arrived here Friday.

Received by Foreign Minister

LD131547 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Politiburo and minister of foreign affairs, today received Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Javad Larijani. The talks centered on the issues listed on the agenda of the ministerial meeting of the non-aligned countries which will be held in Delhi this week. The two sides exchanged views on the situation in the Gulf Area.

FRG's Bangemann Holds Meetings With Officials

LD130158 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee, today received Martin Bangemann, minister of economy and chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of the FRG, who is on an official visit to Algeria. During this meeting, means of expanding cooperation between the two countries were reviewed. Matters related to the establishment of a New International Economic Order, and the north-south dialogue were some of the points of their discussion.

Mr Bangemann was also received by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau, minister of foreign affairs. The discussions during this meeting covered bilateral relations between Algeria and the FRG.

Discussions were also held today between an Algerian delegation led by Brother Mostefa Benamar, minister of commerce, and the FRG delegation led by Bangemann. Mostefa Benamar reviewed the cooperation between the two countries. After that, the discussions focused on the topic of technology transfer through the creation of mixed companies of small and medium-sized industries.

The creation of a joint working group in the trade and financial sectors was also agreed upon. This group will meet soon to study all the possibilities liable to consolidate cooperation between the two countries; this is to prepare for the meeting of the joint committee of the two countries, which is scheduled to be held during the coming year in Algeria.

Mr Bangemann also held talks with Finance Minister brother Abdelaziz Khelaf, which covered the prospects of strengthening financial and industrial cooperation between the two countries. In addition, they studied the ways and means available to participate dynamically in a balanced development of the exchanges between the two countries.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives King Fahd's Personal Envoy

LD130545 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution yesterday evening [12 April] received the personal envoy of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, Shaykh 'Ali Musallam, who arrived in Tripoli yesterday evening.

Algeria's Mesaadia Arrives 13 April for Visit

Declares Support to Al-Qadhdhafi

LD131337 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution received at midday today Mohamed Cherif Mesaadia, member of the FLN Political Bureau, also in charge of the Central Committee Permanent Secretariat. The meeting was attended by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud and by the Algerian ambsssador in the Jamahiriyah. Brother Mesaadia affirmed during this meeting the Algerian people's stand by the fraternal people in its confrontation against the imperialist onslaught led by America and the Atlantic alliance. The Algerian FLN Political Bureau member and official in charge of the Central Committee Permanent Secretariat lauded the brave stand of the Arab Libyan people and its revolutionary leadership in their confrontation against the American aggressors and their Atlantic allies. Brother Mohamed Cherif Mesaadia, member of the FLN Political Bureau, also in charge of the Permanent Secretariat arrived [words indistinct].

In a statement to the JANA correspondent at the airport, Mohamed Cherif Mesaadia said that Algeria is again affirming today its stand by the Arab Libyan people and its unlimited support for the Libyan people's stand in the confrontation against the American threats and provocations. The American imperialist threats, he added, against the Arab Libyan people are, in reality, threats directed against the Arab nation, Africa, and the worlds' developing peoples and they are threats to all values and principles. Mr Mesaadia ridiculed U.S. membership of the Security Council and of the United Nations noting its aggressive practices against members of the international organisations. We in Algeria, he said, consider ourselves involved and are fully aware that there is no difference between the Arab people in Algeria and in the Jamahiriyah when confronting foreign threats. He added that in this case we are defending our freedom which we recovered with blood, and we are protecting it with our lives as there is no life without freedom, and therefore, we will sacrifice our lives and everything we possess in the defense of free life on the Arab land in Libya or in Algeria or in any Arab land.

Mesaadia stressed that Algeria declares unambiguously that it stands in words and deeds by the Jamahiriyah, in good times and bad.

Departs; Seen Off by Jallud

LD131542 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1457 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Apr (JANA) — Brother Mohamed Cherif Mesaadia, Politburo member and official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Algerian FLN Party, left Tripoli this afternoon.

Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud saw him off at Tripoli international airport. The Algerian ambassador and members of the embassy in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah also participated in the send off.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Moro Leader Nur Misauri

NC140802 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution last night received Nur Misauri, leader of the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF], who stressed that the MNLF supports the people of the Jamahiriyah in confronting the U.S.-imperialist onslaught.

Arab Governments Warned of Threats; Stands Requested

LD111515 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli 11 Apr (JANA) — JANA has learned that the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau had asked the Libyan delegate to the Arab League to request the Arab League secretary general, Chedli Klibi, to pass the following on to the Arab countries:

It has become clear in the light of the official statements made by those concerned in NATO — Israelis and the Americans — that they have all agreed to confront Libya and commit aggression against it.

Libya, while informing the Arab governments of the dangerous developments in this context, requests them to define their attitude toward these conspiracies. In the event of the failure of the Arab states to define their attitude toward this, Libya will be forced to address the Arab masses directly.

Arab Diplomatic Missions Summoned

LD122215 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] The People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau summoned today the heads of the [Arab] diplomatic missions in the Jamahiriyah to inform them of the U.S. aggression that the Jamahiriyah is now confronting for the second time, and to ask the Arab countries to define their stand on this aggression and to take collective and individual measures to deter this aggression.

The committee affirmed that the collective Arab stand that rises to the challenge presented by the U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriyah can have no effect and influence unless the Arab reaction goes beyond words and statements to the form of effective action. This cannot be achieved until the following steps are taken:

1. to stop the pumping of oil to the United States and to withdraw Arab funds from U.S. banks;
2. to boycott the United States economically and to stop providing it and its fleets with any facilities;
3. to apply pressure to Europe to stop it from becoming involved in the aggression and to sever diplomatic relations with the United States and any state that aids or sympathizes with aggression.

The committee announced that unless the Arabs and their capabilities and potentials stand up and repel the crusader aggression which the United States, NATO alliance and the Israelis are launching, there will remain no refuge other than the effective will of the Arab masses, embodied in their workers, students and active forces to confront aggression and implement what the political regimes fail to implement.

Foreign Liaison Bureau Summons Socialist Envoys

LD122213 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] The popular committee of the People's Bureau for External Liaison summoned the ambassadors of socialist states in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah today and informed them of the tense situation in the Mediterranean as a result of U.S. threats against the Jamahiriyah.

The committee told the ambassadors that U.S. preparations have been completed for launching a premeditated U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriyah and this is confirmed by statements of U.S. officials and other statements from the highest levels in the NATO alliance.

The committee stressed to the ambassadors that it is clear that the United States is determined to level (?false) charges against the Jamahiriyah and that it is searching in a frenzied way for ways of using these charges as a pretext for launching an aggression against the Jamahiriyah.

The committee pointed out that the Jamahiriyah repeatedly warned that the NATO bases will be considered as back-up bases. The statements made by the leaders of the alliance confirm what the Jamahiriyah said in the past, namely that these bases will be used against Libya.

The committee explained that from the premise of coordination and the fact that the Jamahiriyah and socialist states stand in one trench, you have been informed in order so that you may take any political or informational measures to condemn this aggression, which has now become a threat to peace and security in the Mediterranean and the upsetting the balances in this area.

Foreign Liaison Bureau Summons NATO Envoys
LD120819 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Apr (JANA) — The People's Committee for the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison last evening summoned the ambassadors of the NATO countries accredited to the Jamahiriyah. They were told about the statements issued by Lord Carrington, secretary General of NATO; and General Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander for Europe; which say that the United States can rely on support from the European member-countries of NATO if it carried out a military action agaist Libya.

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison pointed out to the ambassadors that as Lord Carrington occupies the post of NATO secretary general and General Rogers is NATO supreme allied commander, then their statements are seen as an expression of NATO opinion on the aggression against the Jamahiriyah for which the United States is preparing.

The committee pointed out that this stance confirms what the Jamahiriyah announced about NATO bases being bases of support for the U.S. 6th Fleet in its aggression against the Jamahiriyah, and also pointed out that Lord Carrington's statement, which gives political and material support to this aggression, is a confirmation of this.

The committee pointed out that these statements make the NATO forces party to and a tool of U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriyah.

The committee also pointed out the stances of some European countries which furnished the political and media grounds for this aggression and their action of demanding the withdrawal of some Libyan diplomats at this particular time without proving any specific evidence against any of these diplomats, especially regarding recent incidents refuted by the Jamahiriyah.

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison asked the NATO country ambassadors accredited to the Jamahiriyah for an explanation of the NATO officials' remarks and whether these statements express the opinions and positions of the NATO countries collectively or individually.

The committee pointed out to the ambassadors that confronted by this stance, the Jamahiriyah finds itself forced toward an alliance with its friends in order to defend its sovereignty and the security and peace in the Mediterranean and the Arab homeland.

Warsaw Pact Forces May Be Used Against Aggression
LD120739 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] The U.S. assistant secretary of state conferred with the foreign minister of the Zionist enemy, informing him about the concentrated efforts of the U.S. Administration to gain the support of its allies in Western Europe for launching an aggression against the Jamahiriyah.

The Zionist foreign minister stressed to the U.S. assistant secretary of state, during a meeting in which their talks concentrated on Libya, the support of the Zionist terrorists for the aggressive measures that will be carried out by the U.S. imperialist administration against the Jamahiriyah. They expressed their extreme concern at the escalation of violence against the imperialist interests in a number of countries.

In his turn, the NATO secretary general expressed the support of the NATO countries and their [word indistinct] for the arrogant aggressive U.S. measures against the Jamahiriyah.

This means that Libya is now facing an enemy that extends from Tel Aviv to Washington via NATO. Therefore, Libya will have to enter into military alliances and make use of previous alliances, and might even have to go further and use the forces of the Warsaw Pact in confronting this imperialist-Zionist aggressive alliance.

UAE Paper on Plans To Defend Targets Against U.S.
GF130740 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0655 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 13 Apr (WAM) — Libya has adopted a plan to defend its oil fields, petrochemical plants, a number of vital installations, and some camps inside them. *AL-ITTIHAD* has learned that the plan put into operation provides for the evacuation of some Libyan military barracks which are pinpointed as probable targets for the imminent U.S. aggression, and turning them over to foreign companies to carry out maintenance work in them.

As to the Libyan oil fields, factories, and vital installations, the plan provides for their employees, mostly foreigners including a large number of Americans, to remain inside them 24 hours a day after providing living quarters for them there.

The newspaper quotes Libyan sources as saying that the Libyan leaders adopted this measure after receiving detailed information on the targets that the United States plans to attack and that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is meeting continuously with senior mili-

tary officials in order to prepare an appropriate response to the U.S. aggression.

The paper noted that the Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress, which includes nationalist and progressive parties and forces in the Arab world, in addition to Palestinian factions, will hold a meeting in the Libyan city of Surt in late April to discuss the expected U.S. aggression and how to respond to it.

Bush Says U.S. Actions Not To Harm Ties With Arabs

LD121936 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Apr (JANA) — London Radio at midday today reported that U.S. Vice President George Bush stated that he does not believe that a U.S. action against the Libyan Jamahiriyah will harm relations between Washington and its Arab friends. Bush was speaking at a news conference in Sanaa at the end of his visit to the YAR.

A JANA commentator said that (?one) wonders whether U.S. Vice President George Bush based his comment on some Arab reactions that were registered vis-a-vis the U.S. provocations or on other Arab stands of which he was informed.

U.S. Actions Endanger Americans' Safety Worldwide

LD121901 Tripoli JANA in English 1642 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Washington, Shaban 2, April 12, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — [Word indistinct] Doctor al-Mehdi, president of the Committee on U.S/Arab Relations, asserted that the latest Reagan's statements are not aimed at Jamahiriyah only but at all Arab and Muslims throughout the world. In a statement distributed yesterday, Dr al-Mehdi said that Reagan is preparing for aggression against Arab people as a result of his foolishness against Al-Qadhdhafi.

Dr al-Mehdi added that hostile military action will subject the security and safety of millions Americans throughout the world to danger. He said Reagan is ruling in accordance with an old Western mentality where the powerful cowboy acts as a judge and a sheriff in the same time.

Sources Say U.S. Phantom Jets Arrive at Cyprus Base

LD140842 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0815 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] It has been learned from informed sources that 30 phantom jets have arrived at the Aktoriti base in Cyprus. Three Hercules aircraft carrying long boxes that may contain U.S. missiles also arrived there.

CIA Reportedly To Attribute Its Acts of Sabotage

LD121520 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1445 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli 12 Apr (JANA) — JANA has learned through information received from several reliable sources that U.S. intelligence will itself carry out acts of sabotage in different places throughout the world and then attribute them to Libya so that the U.S. Administration will thus have a pretext for launching aggression against Libya. This attempt comes in the wake of the failure of the U.S. Administration to find any proof of a Libyan involvement in previous acts.

JANA warns the world public of the seriousness of this move of the CIA, and urges it to be aware of, and extremely vigilant to these tricks.

Support Reported in Confronting U.S. Aggression

UK Radio Cited on USSR Support

LD121523 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Radio London said in a urgent report last evening that the Soviet Union had decided to extend assistance and military support to Libya in confronting the U.S. aggression.

Further on USSR Support

LD121943 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 12 Apr (JANA) — The Soviet Union has affirmed once again its backing and military support to the Jamahiriyah in its confrontation with U.S. imperialism in the Mediterranean.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman denied today [as received] in Moscow the reports propagated by Western media to the effect that that the Soviet Union adheres to noninterference in the military confrontation in the Mediterranean.

Syria To 'Take Part' in Resistance

LD131910 Tripoli JANA in English 1747 GMT 13 Apr 86

["Syria To Take Part With the Libyan Arab People in Confronting the Attack Led by America and NATO" — JANA heading]

[Text] Damascus, Shaban 3, April 13, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Brotherly Syria asserted that it will take part in the Libyan Arab people's resistance of the aggression being lead by America and NATO.

This came in a statement by an official Syrian source which was released by the SYRIAN ARAB NEWS AGENCY today.

The Syrian source made clear that while Syria condemns this premeditated escalation in the Mediterranean and the threats it contains against the peoples of the region and international peace and security, it affirms that it will participate on the side of the Libyan Arab people in confronting military threats.

The source urged the Arab countries to stand by Jamahiriyah and take the necessary stands and measures so as to stop the hostile campaign and repel it.

The official source pointed out that the United States of America should know that it will not be a winner but a major loser.

DRA Envoy Confirms Afghan Support

LD121225 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1115 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Apr (JANA) — The Afghan ambassador to the Jamahiriyah affirmed the stand of the Afghan people on the side of its brother the Arab Libyan people in confronting the imperialist aggression.

In a statement to JANA, he said that Kabul is now the scene of demonstrations, marches and popular rallies at all levels by youth, women, and social organizations and others to stress solidarity siding with the people of the Jamahiriyah.

In this context, he has said that the paper *HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SOWR*, organ of the revolution command in Kabul, is inciting the masses in Afghanistan and states of the region to take a clear stand to back up the Arab Libyan people.

On the other hand, various Afghan information media continue denounciation of the American imperialist threats in the Mediterranean basin underlining that the masses of the Afghan people stand on the side of the Arab Libyan people in confronting these threats which go against progress and peace in this region.

Iraqi Front Cables Support

LD121329 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1120 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Stockholm, 12 Apr (JANA) — The Iraqi National Democratic Front denounced the American aggression against the people of the Jamahiriyah, and condemned the aggressive policies conducted by the U.S. Administration, led by Reagan, against free peoples in the world.

In a telegram it sent to the brother leader of the revolution, the Front declares that it and all the liberation movements in the world stand on the side of the Arab Libyan people's struggle against the American plans and conspiracies against the Libyan people and leadership and the Arab nation. The Front says in its telegram that the steadfastness of the people of the Jamahiriyah, under the leadership of the leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has forced the American military and the irresponsible Reagan administration to stop the aggression and withdraw its fleets from the waters close to Libya.

In its telegram, the Iraqi National Democratic Front has affirmed it was Libya's stand supporting the national liberation movements everywhere that worried the Reagan government and pushed it to committing aggression against the people of the Jamahiriyah.

Statement Denies Involvement in Terrorism

LD131933 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1853 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Apr JANA — The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison today issued a statement. Following is its text:

The U.S. is stepping up the force of its official terrorism and arrogance in its aggression against the Jamahiriyah and it is executing an aggressive plan characterized by contempt for human ethics, laws and values, through which it is imposing the logic of arbitration by brute force as the only means of dealing internationally.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, while facing the U.S. political, military, economic and media aggression, strongly rejects any attempt to be dragged by the United States in to the operations which were recently aimed at positions of U.S. presence in the world, and is anxious to stress the following:

First, Libya has no connection with U.S. claims regarding its connection with the recent terrorist attempts and operations, because Libya is against all terrorist operations, airplane hijackings, and the killing of the innocent, its legislations forbid these actions and punish their perpetrators.

Second, the exposure of U.S. targets in Germany is not new; there have been incidents and assault operations against U.S. targets in German territories carried out by Germans on the basis of their position, which is opposed to U.S. presence in their territory.

Third, Libya does not want aggression and does not work to create its causes. It is concerned with making the Mediterranean a sea of peace and cooperation that would include the countries overlooking it, including southern Europe. This principle is the only means of achieving peace and stability in this vital region of the world. However, if aggression is carried out against it, it will reply forcefully against all targets which constitute rear bases to the aggression.

Four, Libya, while confronting an aggression that has been imposed on it, stresses that it is not a major power like America. But Libya is a small revolutionary state that does not possess nuclear weapons. Its means of repelling aggression is the revolutionary force in all regions of the world. It will fight with this force until official terrorism comes to an end and until the aggressors pay a dear price like the price they paid in Vietnam. Indeed, the price this time is going to be more costly, and the aggressors will pay it in every place in the world.

Libya will resist with the revolutionary force until the aggressors are forced to respect the right and independence of others and respect their security and peace, and refrain from committing terrorism against the small states and nations.

Five, while the world observes the madness and shamelessness of muscle-flexing, it realizes that it has never witnessed such disregard for international ethnics and world peace or such tampering with the independence and sovereignty and security of states as is manifested in the criminal behavior of a major power like America.

Indeed, recalling the events of history makes us conclude that the official terrorism that is practiced by America exceeds what used to be committed in the days of Hitler.

In this way, the world has become a jungle governed by the law of the jungle. There is nothing before us to confront this situation, except to fight with the revolutionary force in affirmation of our right to self-defense and in order to destroy this satan that is trying to dominate the fate of the world via his might and arrogance.

Six, Libya calls on the Arab nation to take part in the war if Libya is attacked, and to destroy U.S. interests and impose a political and economic boycott, because this war is aimed at the entire Arab nation. Libya also calls on the Islamic nations to boycott the United States politically and economically. They should fight with Libya in defeating this aggression, which is a ring that forms an extension of the crusade wars, which seeks, as in the past, the wealth, lives, and homes of the Arabs and Muslims.

Resisting and defeating aggression will be certain through participation of the socialist forces and all the peace-loving forces in the world in fighting alongside Libya, since America is considered an imperialist power and its danger embraces all these forces.

Seven, the Palestinian issue is not only a Libyan issue, but the issue of all Arabs; and international terrorism is not an issue that can be linked to Libya unjustly and wrongly. But it is an issue which embraces the whole world, and the world should find a solution to it.

In conclusion, the SPLAJ affirms that it does not recognize that there is a conflict between itself and the United States unless the United States is struggling with Libya for Libya's existence — and this is a right that the United States does not possess, neither in fact nor in history.

Editor Challenges FRG To Prove Link With Explosion

LD112036 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Bonn, 11 Apr (JANA) — Helmut Kohl, the West German chancellor, claimed that there are many indications connecting Libya with an explosion in a night club in West Berlin last Saturday.

In a press conference today in Bonn, Kohl stressed the West German policy of not joining the United States in imposing economic sanctions on Libya.

JANA's local affairs editor commented on these statements by Kohl and stressed the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah's challenge to the West German chancellor to present a single piece of evidence to prove the claims, which he made in his press conference about a connection between Libya and the mentioned explosion.

The editor stresses that the statements by the West German official are nothing more than orders issued to him by the U.S. Government, similar to those issued to the other U.S. NATO allies, to create false excuses in order to prepare international public opinion for the U.S.-NATO aggression intended against Libya.

The West German position, as expressed by its chancellor and chief official, shows nothing but complete servility by West Germany and the NATO countries to the United States' will, which started to work toward dragging these countries into its aggressive schemes against the people of the Jamahiriyah when it found out that it will not be able to implement its aggressive aims against Libya on its own. It is now working toward involving others in this irresponsible crisis and adventure.

JANA's local affairs editor ended his commentary by stressing that while the Jamahiriyah denies any connection with the incident, it challenges Kohl or any other U.S. ally to present a single piece of evidence proving their claims.

French-UK-U.S. Security Statement Called Insult

LD120855 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] The three Western allies responsible for the Western part of Berlin — France, Britain and the United States — in a statement issued after a meeting of these allies announced security measures to stop foreigners entering West Berlin.

JANA's international affairs editor comments on this. He says that this shows that West Germany is nothing but a colony for the allies and that the consecutive governments of chancellors in that country have no authority except to ratify what is approved by the allies and blow media trumpets for them.

The policy of trampling on the dignity of the West German citizen has become the distinguishing character of the course of the so-called allies who control the situation in West Germany.

The West German citizen is considered a foreigner in his country. Since the control of the so-called allies after World War II and the defeat of the Axis, Germany became a defeated, divided country. According to the Berlin Treaty of 1944, insults to the dignity of West German citizens have become nearly a daily occurance by the allies, headed by the United States which desecrates the dignity of West German land with the American boot represented by Pershing rockets. In that defeated country, the Western allies statement adds a new insult to every West German citizen. However, the growth of the rejection movements, especially the Green alternative movement, will bring the day of revenge of their dignity closer.

SUDAN

Further on Visit by Libyan Unionist Delegation

Khalil Receives Members

LD121247 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1100 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Voice of the Revolutionary Committees]

[Text] In Sudan, chief of staff, Lieutenant-General Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil yesterday received the members of the Arab

Libyan unionist delegation and discussed with them the plan for unity between the two countries.

Tripoli: Unity Importance Discussed
LD132244 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1948 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] The Libyan Arab unionist delegation continues its visit to Sudan in the framework of its participation in marking the first anniversary of the triumph of the Sudanese revolution. The unionist delegation has been able to contact all Sudanese popular organizations. The JANA correspondent in Khartoum says that the practical, pan-Arab, Arab, and Islamic stands of the Great Al-Fateh Revolution have made the Libyan revolution a symbol of the process of the Sudanese uprising, which is capable of maintaining Sudan's progressive Arab and Muslim face.

All popular and party leaderships and the government in fraternal Sudan have stressed their effective standing by the Libyan Arab people in facing U.S. conspiracies and their support in discussing unity with the Jamahiriyah as proposed by the Libyan Arab unionist delegation. The various unionist meetings have confirmed that the Sudanese people believe that the leader of the revolution is the only one who can affirm the progress of this pan-Arab uprising and safeguard it.

In this context, Dr Ma'mun Muhammad Husayn, deputy chairman of the Doctors Union and the current chairman of the Sudanese Trade Union Alliance, has stressed the importance of unity between the Jamahiriyah and Sudan. In a statement to the JANA correspondent in Khartoum today, he said that unity between the two brotherly countries is an essential issue in order to get rid of all forms of dependence and colonialism. Dr Ma'mun pointed out that the issue of unity between his country and the Jamahiriyah was the issue of the hour and it is necessary to immediately begin to work for its establishment.

New Front With Libya Urges Anti-U.S. Demonstrations
LD131534 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] It was announced yesterday in Khartoum the formation of the popular front to fight along side of the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in their confrontation of the threats led by America and NATO. The front has decided to open the door before the Sudanese citizens to volunteer to fight along side their brothers in the Jamahiriyah. It has also called on the Sudanese masses to organize popular demonstrations before the U.S. Embassy in Khartoum [no date specified] and to take practical steps to face up to U.S. aggression against the Arab Libyan people.

Balloting Ends in Most Regions, Count Begins
JN131016 Khartoum SUNA in English 0940 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April (SUNA) — Balloting for the constituent assembly ended Saturday and sorting of votes begins this morning. Secretary of the National Committee for Elections (NCE) Jala' Muhammad Ahmad said balloting will continue for two more days in some constituencies in the southern region because polling had started a bit later in those constituencies.

The NCE has set up 99 committees to sort votes in the geographical and graduate constituencies in the national capital. Elections officers in some regions will announce the results locally before sending them to the NCE to be broadcast through the national media. Over 580,000 persons had cast votes in the national capital out of over 792,000 registered voters up to last Friday before the closing day. Constituency No 27 which Hasan al-Turabi of the Islamic National Front is standing against Hasan Shabbu of the Democratic Unionist Party has registered a record of 90 per cent in voting up to Friday and it is expected to reach 95 per cent towards the end of balloting. Five political groups in that constituency had withdrawn their candidates and agreed on Shabbu in a bid to defeat Al-Turabi.

Reports reaching here from all parts of the country showed that balloting had ended and sorting of votes is scheduled to begin today. Meanwhile the high committee for the capital's security held a meeting yesterday with NCE secretary and senior elections officers to consider security preparations during the period of sorting votes and the announcement of the results. The meeting appealed to the citizens to receive the results in a fraternal spirit and to avoid provocations. A statement issued here following the meeting said the concerned authorities are ready to give permission for organizing processions and political rallies provided that security and order are observed. The sorting out oeprations take place under strict security measures in 99 centres, 89 for the geographical constituencies and the rest 10 for the 28 granduate constituencies. The committee said the results will be announced immediately to the masses by Radio Omdurman. The results is expected to be announced in the night later today in capital 31 constituencies and these of the other regions are expected to be announced in the following days. By Wednesday the results are expected to be known in the capital and the northern regions.

Voting operations came to an end by 5 pm yesterday in 25 constituencies, 223 geographical and 28 graduates.

In the meantime voting operations are expected to continue in 13 constituencies until April 20. Sorting out beings today in 24 southern geographical constituencies in the three areas of Bahr al-Ghazal, Upper Nile and Equatoria along with all graduate constituencies in these areas.

Electoral procedures had been cancelled in 37 southern constituencies out of 68 geographical constituencies because of lack of security in these areas as a result of the military operations by the rebles of Sudan Peoples Liberation Army SPLA led by Colonel John Garang.

AFP Reports Election Results
HK140256 Hong Kong AFP in English 0233 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 14 (AFP) — Two moderate Moslem parties — the Democratic Unionist Party and Al Ummah — won 23 of the first 30 seats decided in Sudan's first general election for 18 years, it was announced here early Monday.

The others went to the Radical Islamic Front of the Islamic Brotherhood Movement (4), the communists (2) and one independent.

The election, which has lasted 12 days, is for a 264-seat national assembly which will return Sudan to civilian rule in a fortnight's time.

The Ummah party's leader, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, a descendant of Sudan's Islamic spiritual leader, El Mahdi, is expected to be named prime minister if the two moderate parties get a majority, as predicted.

He was overwhelmingly elected in his constituency of Rabak, near the island of Aba. Communist party Secretary-General Muhammed Ibrahim Nuqud won a seat in Khartoum.

Announcement Reveals Diplomats To Hold 2-Day Strike

JN121610 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Apr (SUNA) — Diplomats in the Sudanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its missions and embassies abroad will begin a 2-day strike tomorrow, considered the first of its kind in the history of Sudan.

Ambassador Mustafa Hasan, president of the Diplomats Union, made this announcement at a news conference here today and said that the strike is in protest of the Cabinet's decision to postpone the passing of the Diplomatic Work Law of 1986.

The diplomats' main objection to the old law was to a provision in the Diplomatic Corps Law of 1970 which permitted the then Revolution Command Council to appoint ambassadors in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from non-diplomats.

The Cabinet is now of the opinion that this provision should be retained and that this authority should rest in its hands.

Ambassador Mustafa Hasan pointed out that the strike might affect the announcement of election results in constituencies of students studying abroad. However, he added, there will be some volunteers in the embassies to count votes and deal with consular paperwork of a humanitarian nature. Ambassador Mustafa Hasan said that the diplomats will go on an open strike at a later date if their demands are not met.

Strike Begins; Talks To Be Held

JN141100 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1025 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Apr (SUNA) — Sudanese diplomats in the Foreign Ministry and Sudanese embassies and consulates abroad began their announced strike yesterday. The diplomats announced that they will meet tomorrow, Tuesday, to assess the parties' stand and the efforts underway to remove the injustice that will be suffered by diplomats by endorsement of the Diplomatic and Consular Corps Draft Law for 1986 and to assess the situation in light of conditions defined by the diplomats to create a suitable atmosphere to develop and give momentum to diplomatic and consular work.

Businessman Charged for Possessing Numayri Letters

JN121200 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Apr (SUNA) — The Sudanese criminal laboratory has discovered that the two messages found at the residence of detained businessman Fu'ad Ahmad Makki were written by ousted President Ja'far Numayri, who is now in Egypt. This was the result of the criminal laboratory's report after accurate examination of the two letters. Accordingly, the businessman was charged under Article 96 of the penal code.

An official at the Interior Ministry informed the newspaper *AL-SAHAFAH*, published today, that the second defendant in this case, 'Abd al-Qadir 'Abd al-Rahman Idris, admitted that he had received the two letters from Numayri in Egypt and conveyed them to Fu'ad Ahmad Makki in Khartoum.

The central investigation authorities will continue questioning the defendants in the case of Numayri's letters, which represent an extension of his conspiracy against the popular Sudanese revolution from Cairo.

The Sudanese interior minister said in a previous statement that a conspiracy led by the ousted president was aborted. The minister disclosed the secret about these two letters. He said that he believes they were written by the ousted president. The two letters were transferred to the criminal laboratory to find out if they were really written by Ja'far Numayri.

In accordance with the interior minister's statement, Sudan is expected to hand the documents to the Egyptian Embassy to prove its many accusations that Ja'far Numayri is concocting a political conspiracy from Egyptian territory.

Letters Express 'Flagrant Hostility'

JN131119 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1013 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Apr (SUNA) — Interior Minister General 'Abbas Madani today revealed further details on the contents of the two letters deposed President Ja'far Numayri sent from his Cairo residence to businessman Fu'ad Ahmad Makki, who is currently under interrogation. The minister told *AL-AYYAM* newspaper published today that the deposed president expressed flagrant hostility to the present government in his two letters. Gen Madani said that the competent authorities in Cairo will be handed the two documents through the Foreign Ministry or the Egyptian ambassador if they request them. The forensic laboratories confirmed on Saturday that the letters were written by deposed President Ja'far Numayri.

Sudan has on several occasions made accusations to the effect that deposed President Ja'far Numayri was carrying out political activities and organizing conspiracies against the people's revolution from Egyptian territories. The Egyptians have denied this and said that they were willing to investigate the matter if there was evidence of Numayri's conspiracy. The Sudanese are cur-

rently talking about the two letters which were confirmed to have been written by Numayri. They are also debating whether the Egyptian Government is serious regarding its stand on Ja'far Numayri's conspiracy. The rumours have reached the point where doubt is cast on Egyptian intentions, especially after *AL-AYYAM* revealed a few days ago that Egyptian television refused to screen a program about the April popular revolution. The Sudanese regard this refusal as an official Egyptian stand that is hosstile to their revolution and supportive of Ja'far Numayri.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Delivers Central Report at WPE Session

EA121254 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1716 GMT 10 Apr 86

["Central Report" by PMAC Chairman Haile Mengistu Mariam at the Fourth Plenary Session of the WPE Central Committee in Addis Ababa on 10 April — recorded]

[Excerpts] Through measures taken in various sectors to consolidate the political supremacy achieved by the working people and through the implementation of social and economic changes, it has been possible to create a material foundation to ensure that the direct possession of government power by the people is both complete and secure. Therefore, today, we have been able to reach the stage of founding the Peoples Democratic Republic of Ethiopia [PDRE], which not only shows that we are nearing yet another additional victory but also heralds the fact that our revolution's comprehensive victory has progressed to another stage.

The constitution drafting commission set up by decree has demonstrated that the official and concrete process of preparing for the establishment of the republic has begun. As the commission has shouldered the crucial initial stage of responsibility, it has brought closer the realization of the popular aim for which we have struggled so long. The constitution, on which much effort has been expended in preparing the draft, is a document that serves as the basis for all (?laws) and is supreme in our country.

The preparation of this document is one of the principal tasks that should first be accomplished since it governs the way in which the republic will be established and administered. In this respect, since the initial preparation of this document has been successful, we are moving on to other practical activities for the establishment of the republic.

Dear comrades, as is known, among the priorities of our party and the revolutionary government is the improvement of our country's basic economy. The task of directing, administering, and monitoring our economy to ensure that it develops in a healthy fashion is the responsibility of members of the whole political system and of each citizen. Therefore, it is certain that it is the sincere wish of all of us to consolidate positive results in this respect.

Since the severe climate imbalance in the country has improved, the (?spring) harvest has shown better results. It is a fact that since most regions of the country have been seriously damaged by the drought which in turn has led to the widespread death of oxen and the shortage of seed, farmers have not benefitted fully from the improvement in the weather. Major activities have been undertaken to implement the current plan on state farms. Even so, for various reasons the improvement in productivity has been limited.

In general, even though agricultural production this year is better than last year due to the improvement in the weather, it is still low compared to the needs of the country. Therefore, in order to satisfy our food needs, our methods and efforts must be improved and strengthened more than ever before. The current need for assistance in those areas of our country which have been repeatedly hit by drought has not decreased. So the daily aid program is continuing.

Through the relief and rehabilitation commission and other internal and external charitable organizations 4,119,201 people have been provided with food and other aid through aid distribution centers set up in 12 regions from 26 July 1985 to December 1985/January 1986.

Even though the drought problem has improved considerably when compared to the critical situation that prevailed at the beginning of last year, 157,606 children and elderly who have been severely affected and who have no relatives to care for them are being given the necessary aid. Though food shortages are more evident during times of drought, the source of the problem is low productivity in the agricultural sector. Therefore to solve this problem permanent programs are being drafted and implemented.

In particular, the resettlement program, which has been established to alleviate the problem confronted by the northern parts of our country that have been repeatedly ravaged by drought, is one solution to the problem and will be given the necessary emphasis in our development (?efforts). As a result of the great efforts made to assist the compatriots we settled last year, those in particular whom we settled at the beginning of the year were able to meet their food needs for about 9 months. Some of them met their own food needs for 6 months while the rest were self-sufficient for 3 or 4 months. Those who were transported late did not have enough time before the [word indistinct] harvest.

[Passage indistinct] is the task of the villages program. Although this task will take a certain amount of time to progress, it has had an auspicious beginning. It is a basic revolutionary movement which will enable us to restructure rural life in a short period of time. Placing farmers into collective villages will enable them to promote social production in a short time. It will also change the farmer's life, his views, and his thinking and will therefore open a new chapter in the establishment of a modern society in the rural areas and bring about socialism.

While the historic land decree was one major stepping stone in a new democratic life for the farmer, the villages program is a movement that will create additional appropriate conditions for the farmer to free himself from a life of backwardness by exercising the democratic rights he has consolidated. The villages program is not a (?forced) one as rumored by our enemies. Forming collectives in villages has previously been going on in certain areas. It is one of the coordinated methods of rural development that has been laid down in the WPE program and which has been emphasized in the 10-year development plan.

In addition to being part of our long-term development plan, the implementation of the program is not being conducted haphazardly without the farmers' consent as claimed by our enemies. It was initiated when the need for it was realized and it is being implemented with the farmers' participation. In this respect the

villages program has been implemented this year in various parts of Shewa, Arsi, and Harerghe and on a limited scale in Gojam, Keft Walega, and Ilubabor regions. The timing of the program is conducted in all regions such that it will not disrupt the harvest.

A national villages program coordinating committee which coordinatesand leads the program at the national level and which is integrated into the leadership of relevant party and government bodies is to be formed to ensure the implementation of the program in addition to the efforts made locally. This committee's responsibility will be to create favorable conditions for supporting this program to ensure its success. In this way, it will ensure that all organizations participating in development work carry out their activities in relation to the villages program.

This is the general situation concerning the villages program. Groups that are opposed to the broad masses, however, have not refrained from spreading malicious rumors on this issue. As if it is too much for the Ethiopian peasants to live together and cooperate to improve their lives, some of them are philosophizing and asking: Why is the villages program necessary? Rather than directly saying the villages program is unnecessary,they are spreading inaccurate criticism from their own point of view concerning its implementation.

The villages program certainly can not be established without problems, but our enemies' stance on its necessity and implementation cannot be viewed outside class interests.

It should not surprise us if some people make unconstructive criticism about our villages program. It is because they are afraid of the benefit it gives to the broad masses, like all of our other activities. In a class struggle it is not possible to expectgoodwill from all sides and for this reason there is no alternative to struggling mightily for the success of all our objectives.

When we look into some aspects of our present economic situation we see another major sector which should not be overlooked. It is the distribution sector. Basically, it is clear that the effort of production distribution makes administration of distribution difficult [as heard]. Our inability to solve the problem of distributing the limited [word indistinct] has been our weakness.

One source of this problem is that there are many bodies involved and it has not been easy to administer them in a centralized way. The number of government, public, and private organizations in [words indistinct] sectors is numerous and even the government offices in these sectors are numerous. Furthermore, their activities are not coordinated.

Above all, the trade sector is over exposed to exploitation and misappropriation and this is one of the reasons making administration very difficult. Since distribution and exchange of commodities is one of the issues to be given priority in improving the living standard of the working people, solving weaknesses in this sector demands strengthened effort from us. In line with this, effort has been made to formulate a transitional, model administration and it will be implemented to improve the situation.

Comrades, basically the source of our economic problems is backwardness and the solution is the growth of a production force and the development of greater productivity.

However, we must answer the question, have we used our productive capability in a useful way? When we assess the problems we face in the day-to-day administering of the economy we must make unreserved efforts to formulate a strategy which will enable us to be productive within our ability alongside the efforts we are making to create additional productive capabilities. Property waste, uneven increase in production costs, the decline in quality of goods, decrease of profit and the like in governmental production, distribution. and service organizations indicate that more attention must be given to planning, administering, and controlling the development of the governmental economic sector.

Economic construction which is carried out on [words indistinct] cannot be administered without a centralized plan. It is important that this centralized plan indicate in detail the economic relations between organizations to enable the smooth administration of economic activity. As we have discovered, unless it is possible to prepare a detailed program to administer relations between organizations, it is difficult to assess the productivity and profit of organizations. It is a must to formulate working methods which are necessary for socialist administration and control and toimplement them according to the available program. Based on the experience we have gained so far, we must improve planning, administration, and control. Alongside efforts being made to better administer the economy, more effort must be made, in particular, toward the implementation of the programs formulated for the agricultural sector.

Dear comrades, it is clear that we always give priority to the task of reliably organizing our defense force in order to protect our revolution and safeguard our country's unity and independence. The task of giving special attention to this national issue emanates from the fact that international imperialism and reaction, together with their mercenaries, have not refrained from testing our unity and our efforts to build a new society. As one can see from our objectives and from our daily activities and work, it is obvious that our desire yesterday, today, and tomorrow is for progress and to improve the lives of our people. Nevertheless, since our humanitarian and just desire is not acceptable to our enemies and since our enemies desire to subjugate us by force, it has became necessary to make the task of strengthening and building our defense our national duty.

In this respect the task of ensuring the fighting capability of our defense force which is built on modern military science, armed with modern weapons, and built on a strong popular base, is one that we can never be lax about.

As the issue of our defense force being closely tied to the leadership role of our party is decisive, the ideological and organizational work being carried out in this respect is being strengthened. Steps are being taken to facilitate conditions which will strengthen socialist culture in the Army. Work and assessments have been done to take the necessary steps to further increase our defense force. Efforts have also been made in all fields in order to strengthen our revolutionary police and studies have particularly concentrated on improving its organization. Preparations are underway to organize the regional peoples

militia institutes in a uniform directive and to make their internal structure and working methods easier to direct. We will continue our task of building the strength and increasing the coordination of all our institutes of defense in order to further strengthen our security.

On the other hand, as long as our call to bring about the prevelance of peace through peaceful methods is met with the required reply, our first choice and unwavering stand will always be for peace.

Dear Comrades, the results of our efforts to improve the lives of our people by implementing the directives of our party do not only depend on the situation within our country. International issues put either constructive or destructive pressures on these results. Our foreign policy is based on proletarian internationalism, peaceful coexistence, and nonalignment and various activities have been carried out over the past (?years) based on this policy. We have renewed our cooperation agreements with friendly parties and have signed new agreements. Efforts have been made to hold seminars for (?the) relevant personnel to bring about uniformity in activities carried out in the field of foreign relations and to increase results. Directives have also been (?given) to hasten the work of foreign relations and so that they will be implemented according to their suitability.

We are in an era when forces of exploitation and oppression are being eliminated and the supremacy of the working people who stand for justice and equality is being guaranteed. The increasing number of socialist countries, numerous countries which chose this development path which is free from exploitation, and many other countries which are carrying on a struggle to follow this path are the result of a process of historical reality. International imperialism has been using various anti-peoples methods to prolong its life and since it has been unsuccessful in its efforts, has now progressed to using very dangerous methods. It has made its daily task to openly violate international rules and regulations and to violate the rights of countries and peoples.

Imperialists who think it is beneficial to use force to emerge, temporarily, from the bitter conflicts which arose as a result of the [word indistinct] of imperialism have introducted serious tensions in the world. Increasing the arms race, militarizing space, intensifying psychological warfare, provocation, arrogance, and other anti-peace actions demonstrate their nature today.

On the other hand, while firmly standing on the policy of peaceful coexistence, the proposals put forward by the CPSU, government, and people to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and for peace to prevail in our world has found wide popular support . Even though the USSR has continued with its efforts to reach agreements to [word indistinct] nuclear arms stage by stage and to free the world from the nuclear arms threat stage by stage, it has not received the required reply from the United States in particular. Instead, the U.S. Government has chosen to hasten its preparations for a space war. It has intensified the violation of peoples' rights. In this respect its aggression and interference in Grenada and the current direct campaign it is carrying out against Nicaragua and the shameful actions it is carrying out in South Africa by standing on the side of the racists are a few examples.

A new U.S. Administration move is when people are near to overthrowing dictators who were supported by the United States and who were perpetrating injustice, it takes these dictators safely away and then presents itself as if it brought victory and democracy to the people. In this respect, the show the United States put on as a campaigner for democracy, after it whisked the dictators from Haiti and Philippines out of their countries together with the wealth they looted, is an adequate example.

We are in an era when imperialist forces intensify the policy of force and tension, contaminate people with a psychology of arrogance and make plots to use them for destruction. On the other hand it is evident that this is an era when the forces which stand for peace, democracy, and social progress are strengthening their struggle for a bright world.

In this respect they are proposing constructive suggestions to solve, in a peaceful manner, all political conflicts, to alleviate the foreign debt accumulation which retards the progress of developing countries, to further strengthen peaceful relations and cooperation existing among countries, governments, and peoples, and in general to create conditions which are conducive to better social lives for people. They are also making great efforts toward their implementation. The stance and plans formulated by socialist countries during their party congresses in the past few months demonstrate their readiness to work hard toward peace and better living conditions for mankind. Their resolution to use scientific and technological discoveries for peaceful purposes and to struggle to bring about further results in social development demonstrate the humanitarian nature of their objective.

Revolutionary Ethiopia has no objective other than peace and social development. In particular, as peace is a principal and decisive task to work for, it will not refrain from making a genuine contribution toward the prevelance of peace in the region. In this respect, the efforts we embarked on to eliminate the enmity between us and Somalia and to establish constructive relations between our two countries is one proof of our desire for peace. Even though the peoples of Ethiopia and Somalia have a blood bond they have not benefited from this condition so far. Instead, the destruction caused as a result of the strained relations between them is very great. In order to bring about good-neighborliness and constructive relations between the two peoples and to strengthen these relations in the future, the willingness shown by Somalia and the hope shown in this respect is welcome and our party and the revolutionary government will genuinely work toward its fruitfulness.

On the other hand, the hosting by revolutionary Ethiopia of the meeting last month between the two sides in Sudan to find a peaceful solution to the political problem in Sudan clearly demonstrates its strong desire for good-neighborliness. In general we are of the belief that there can be peace and genuine development in our region when there is contact and cooperation based on good-neighborliness between our countries and our peoples. In this respect we will continue our efforts to fulfill our contribution.

Comrades, among the many issues which require a proper directive from this meeting, the major one is the draft constitution

prepared by the constitution drafting commission. It is not difficult to realize how much effort has been made to bring this important document to the present stage when you consider on what basis it began and through what process of preparation it has passed. The results of the commissions work will be explained in detail in a report that will be presented. We are confident that based on this report the draft constitution will be presented to the public for discussion where it will be enriched and it will be fully qualified for its historical mission.

In view of the establishment of the republic and in our struggle to build a new society in general, the success of all our activities will be determined by the strength of our economy. Hence we need to make relentless efforts to solve temporary problems in the economic field and to properly implement the plans for our lasting development. It is the responsibility of all citizens to increase joint efforts, realizing that all the struggles we carry out in any field are interrelated. Party members in particular should be exemplary models.

The main guarantee toward the realization of this is their respect for organizational discipline and in this respect [words indistinct]. It is the responsibility of all citizens to struggle in order to [words indistinct] hasten the direct power of ownership of the working people, hasten our economic development, protect the security ofour dear motherland and our revolution. At a time when even the scientifically advanced countries are struggling for more a d v a n c e m e n t w e should [words indistinct] and hence we must struggle more resolutely. We will make Ethiopia a Peoples Democratic Republic. Thank you. [applause]

Mengistu Arrives in GDR 12 Apr; Met by Honecker

EA130058 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] The WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, was given a warm comradely welcome upon his arrival in Berlin today to attend the 11th SED Congress and to make a friendly working visit to the country. On arrival at Berlin International Airport with Comrade Wubanchi Bishaw, our comrade revolutionary leader was welcomed by the SED Secretary General and president of the Council of State, Comrade Erich Honecker. The ceremony was also attended by high-ranking party and government officials and members of the Ethiopian community in Berlin. Children presented a bouquet to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam and he was saluted by a waiting guard of honor. The high-ranking officials who accompanied the comrade secretary secretary general included WPE Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of Central Planning National Committee, Comrade Adis Tedla; and the WPE Central Committee member and secretary, Comrade Ashagre Yigletu.

BURKINA FASO

France's Chirac Sends Goodwill Message to Sankara

AB131809 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Flying over our territory on his way to the Ivory Coast, Jacques Chirac, the French prime minister, addressed a message to Comrade Thomas Sankara, CNR [National Council for the Revolution] chairman and president of the Republic of Burkina Faso. The message is as folows:

On my way to Ivory Coast, and while flying over the Burkina territory, I address to you, Mr President, my best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the Burkinabe people. On this occasion, I have the pleasure to express to you the desire of the French Government to pursue dialogue and cooperation between Burkina and France in the interest of our two peoples.

Signed: Jacques Chirac, prime minister of the Republic of France.

IVORY COAST

Reportage on Visit of French Prime Minister Chirac

Arrives 12 April

AB122046 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Excerpts] As promised, the French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac arrived in Yamoussoukro today at 1700. It is the first visit abroad of the French prime minister. On his arrival, Chirac was welcomed by a crowd estimated at several thousand people. It was an exceptional welcome commensurate with the relations between our country and France. From Yamoussoukro, our special correspondent Ouattara Gnonzie reports:

[Begin recording] [Gnonzie] It was with shouts of: Long live Chirac, and long live Houphouet-Boigny that the plane carrying the head of the French Government landed here at the Yamoussoukro Airport a few moments ago. At the gangway was President Houphouet-Boigny in person to welcome the French prime minister.

In short, it was a reception worthy of august guests of Ivory Coast that was reserved for the French prime minister. In fact, Mr Chirac confirmed this himself a few moments later at the VIP Lounge. In the presence of reporters, he began by expressing his sincere thanks to the Ivorians for the warm reception:

[Chirac] I would first of all like to thank President Houphouet-Boigny and the entire Ivorian people for the extraordinary reception which deeply touched my heart in this superb country to which France is linked by fraternal sentiments. It is true that I wanted my first trip as prime minister to take place here in Yamoussoukro, first of all because of the esteem I have for the Ivorian head of state, who is probably one of the heads of state most revered throughout the world. But it is also because he is a friend of France and deeply loved and respected in our country, as you know. By this visit to Ivory Coast, I also wanted not only to hail Ivory Coast but also all our African friends, and demonstrate the great importance France attaches to these traditional bonds with a great number of African countries. Finally, I also wanted to mark by this visit the deep and respectful friendship I personally have for President Houphouet-Boigny.

[Gnonzie] Mr Chirac and President Houphouet-Boigny are currently holding private talks which will be followed by a dinner which will include members of Ivorian Government and the delegation accompanying Mr Chirac. Mr Chirac is notably accompanied by the minister of cooperation, Mr Aurillac; and Jacques Foccard, adviser on African affairs.

Mr Chirac will leave Yamoussoukro later this evening to return to Paris. [end recording]

Ready To Meet Al-Qadhdhafi

NC130809 Paris AFP in English 0710 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast, April 13 (AFP) — New French Premier Jacques Chirac said here on Saturday that he was prepared, under certain conditions, to meet with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi for talks on the civil war in Chad.

Speaking to reporters during a seven-hour courtesy call here on the region's elder statesman, 80-year-old Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, Mr. Chirac said: "We are always open to dialogue on condition, naturally, that those with whom we talk accept the most basic rules of dialogue — that is respect for the other party."

Libya has troops deployed in Northern Chad, where they are backing rebels fighting the French-backed government of Hissein Habre. France, for the second time in three years, sent troops and fighter aircraft to Chad in February to counter a Libyan-supported rebel offensive.

Concerning a possible meeting with Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi over Chad, Mr. Chirac said: "When it is a question of moving towards peace, I am ready to meet with any responsible person."

When questioned about Libyan threats to attack targets in Southern Europe if the U.S. military carried out strikes in Libya in retaliation for Col Al-Qadhdhafi's alleged role in international terrorism, Chirac said, "We hope that terrorism and irresponsibility will not exceed the limits which would forcibly lead to retaliatory measures."

"I want to believe that the Libyan president [as received] will be aware of his responsibilities," he added.

The choice of Ivory Coast for Chirac's first overseas visit since becoming prime minister last month was seen as a gesture to underline the importance to France of ties to its former colonies in Africa.

The Ivorians responded by receiving the conservative prime

minister almost as a head of state.

Chirac was accompanied by his chief African affairs adviser, Jacques Foccart, and Minister of Cooperation Michel Aurillac. They had three hours of talks with the Ivorian leader before Chirac returned overnight to Paris.

Chirac Press Conference

AB131254 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Report by special correspondents Ali Coulibaly and Ouattara Gnonzie on press conference by French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac in Yamoussoukro on 12 April prior to departure — passages in italics recorded]

[Text] [Coulibaly] A historic gesture! How else can one describe the gesture which French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac has just accomplished by coming to greet — though for just a few hours — one of France's best friends in the world? Despiteits brevity, such a visit could not be regarded as an ordinary one. It is not a mere coincidence if the visit assumed an exceptional dimension. First of all, throughout the 6-hour visit, President Houphouet-Boigny made a point of showing how much he personally appreciated the gesture of the French prime minister who devoted his first trip abroad to Ivory Coast. Naturally, the Ivorian head of state was at the airport for the arrival and the departure of Mr Chirac, at 1645 yesterday afternoon, and at midnight. In addition, the population, whose hospitality is legendary, accorded our guest a particularly warm welcome. The French prime minister expected this show of friendship. But he had not expected the Ivorians' enthusiasm and spontaneity.

Drawing the lessons from this visit with the Ivorian and international press at about 2300, the French prime minister did not fail to underline all this and to express great satisfaction:

[Chirac] *I will not have many opportunities to travel, apart from attending international meetings. This is because the government has embarked on a recovery exercise which requires the presence of its members in France. For reasons well known to everyone, I made it a point to make this trip to Ivory Coast in view of President Houphouet-Boigny's personal image, in view of our ties, and also — allow me to say this — in view of my very respectful and deep affection for him. Knowing the president, I knew that I would be very well received on my arrival. But I must say that I was deeply impressed and moved by the reception accorded me by the population of Yamoussoukro. I was all the more impressed and moved as I have been for a very long time a staunch champion of this sociological, architectural, and national gesture inherent in the realization of the city of Yamoussoukro. [Sentence as heard] I thing it is one of the major moves in Africa's history. It will mark this era for a long time. I would also like to thank wholeheartedly all these people who gave us such an enthusiastic welcome, showing their leader and his guest so much spontaneous kindness and friendliness.*

[Coulibaly] The importance of a visit cannot be judged only by its length. In fact, though Mr Chirac's just-concluded visit to Yamoussoukro was short, it provided an opportunity for President Houphouet-Boigny and his guest to hold a 3-hour private talk which was followed up at 2145 during a dinner. Isn't that correct, Ouattara Gnonzie?

[Gnonzie] As was expected, the two men examined all burning current issues, with a special emphasis on the problems of African countries in particular, namely the problems of cooperation, development, crises — both political and financial. Concerning the problems of cooperation, President Houphouet-Boigny and his guest spoke first of all of the bilateral cooperation between their two countries. According to the French prime minister, the Ivorian-French relations are exemplary. Mr Chirac even hopes they can be emulated by other nations. Concerning France's cooperation with the entire African Continent, the French prime minister examined how Paris could increase its cooperation efforts.

Concerning the problems of development, the issue of prices of raw materials — one of President Houphouet-Boigny's major preoccupations — was naturally examined in details. Mr Chirac agreed with the Ivorian head of state that the unstable prices of raw materials constitute a grave handicap to the development of African countries.

On political crises, Mr Chirac mentioned Chad. It could not be otherwise. For historical reasons, France is engaged in efforts toward a settlement of this conflict that has torn that country apart. In this regard, France will not change its policy. On the contrary, it will honor all the commitments made so far by all French governments, namely the security agreements. In this regard, this goes for agreements with all the countries with which France has privileged historical relations. It is not ruled out that the two men exchanged views on Africa's other major issues such as South Africa and Western Sahara and many other problems affecting the African Continent which Mr Chirac is willing to understand.

[Coulibaly] The French prime minister was very pleased with the just-concluded private talks. During his news conference, he did not conceal the fact that he has learned much and that he is returning to his country fully satisfied.

[Chirac] *I would first like to say that for me, a talk with President Houphouet-Boigny is always an important source of enrichment. When one likes Africa — I do — and if one wants to have a better knowledge or understanding of this continent, there is no better way of achieving this than holding trustful talks with the president of Ivory Coast.*

So we examined African issues, every problem which Africa is facing. As a matter of fact, we examined especially the relations with Africa, French-speaking Africa in particular, and more specifically the relations between Ivory Coast and France. I hope this cooperation will be strengthened and I think this is in the interest of the two sides. The cooperation between France and Ivory Coast has always been exemplary, to the credit of President Houphouet-Boigny. This cooperation should be emulated by Africa which is facing developmental difficulties. Efforts to overcome these difficulties must be made in an atmosphere of dialogue and peace, as well as in mutual respect; that is the message which the president of Ivory Coast conveys to Africans

at large and to the world. This is probably why he is respected and loved the world over, particularly in Africa in France.

So, we examined ways of strengthening such cooperation, and we spoke of the need for France in particular to take an active part in it and for us to further strengthen the ties between our country and the countries with which we have particular historical bonds. We also examined the situation of regions unfortunately affected by crises. On these various issues, I sought the president's advice. From experience, I know that it is always advisable to heed the president's advice. I spent a lot of time questioning him and he was kind enough to answer me. I am very grateful to him.

[Coulibaly] Talking about crises, the French prime minister evidently thought of Chad, a most painful problem. In this regard, he reiterated France's position and said what his country planned to do.

[Chirac] *Indeed, we examined the problem of Chad and spoke of the need to support and help the Ndjamena authorities in their effort to strengthen national cohesion, solidarity among Chadians, and the security of that country in line with the policy pursued so far by France, a policy that France will naturally continue to pursue.*

[Coulibaly] Answering a question, Mr Chirac once again brought up the issue of French-Ivorian cooperation and on the issue of raw materials He shared the head of state's view on this point: the prices of raw materials must be stabilized:

[Chirac] *We examined a number of projects to which the president is attached and which we endorse. But there are many of them. There are projects in the health sector to which the president is attached and for which concrete solutions are now being designed; I am refering to the construction of three hospitals. We examined the issue of the unstable prices of agricultural products. You know that in this regard, President Houphouet-Boigny and I have totally convergent views. We agree on the need to find ways and means to stabilize the evolution of the prices of the products. We also brought up the minor problem which caused some difficulties between us and [words indistinct] of (?Air Afrique). It was due to a mistake by the French judiciary. But all this is being corrected. We also examined many other issues.*

[Coulibaly] Still on the chapter of cooperation, it is important to underline this: Although France is open to the whole world, it however wants to grant a major part of its aid to French-speaking African countries with which it has special relations.

[Chirac] *France is not a very rich country. Therefore, if it wants its action to be efficient, it must not seek to give aid within the framework of North-South dialogue and cooperation with all nations. According to me, it must concentrate its cooperation efforts on the group of countries with which it has traditionally privileged relations, with which we understand one another, especially those with which it has a common language, and thus common cultural ties. This will enable it to probably promote a more efficient cooperation because this cooperation will be greater in volume. Unfortunately, when developmental efforts are below a certain level, they yield little or no fruit.*

[Coulibaly] As the Ivorian head of state is fond of saying, in our countries development and security go together; these two notions cannot be dissociated from each other. France will not only do its very best to help African countries to develop, but it will also honor its military commitments toward them.

[Chirac] *Ivory Coast is one of the least concerned in this regard. But some other countries are more concerned. Ivory Coast is less concerned than others because it has been managed in a responsible manner for a long time. It is not subject to the same risks as many other countries. However, the problem persists. As far as France is concerned, it will carry out its duty toward the states with which it has signed security agreements. As a matter of fact, France will meet all its commitments toward these countries.*

Message to Houphouet-Boigny

AB132212 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] For his first visit abroad since his return to the Hotel Matignon [official residence of the French prime minister], the French prime minister, Mr Jacques Chirac, was right in choosing Yamoussoukro, our political and administrative capital. The contrary would have been rather surprising. Mr Chirac knew, in fact, that he was going to meet a people who are friends of France, and a wise president whose great vision is appreciated beyond the borders of his country and even outside our continent. This friendly people, led by their president, faithful to their tradition, yesterday afternoon accorded a warm and very enthusiastic welcome to their illustrious guest, a welcome commensurate with the relations between our two countries.

Visibly pleased with this warm welcome, Mr Chirac has addressed a message of thanks, just today, to President Houphouet-Boigny, some hours after leaving our country. The message is as follows:

Mr President, the generous hospitality which you have kindly offered me, bearing witness to the sympathy which you have shown towards me, as well as the hospitality accorded by your people, who are proud of their culture and identity, have deeply moved me, to the extent that my visit to Yamoussoukro will remain unforgettable. Our profound and complete discussions, the climate of confidence and friendship in which they took place, and the lessons I have drawn from them have enabled me to realize the fruitfulness of the exceptional relations existing between France and Ivory Coast. Be assured, Mr President, that I will keep these most vivid memories of my visit for a long time to come, and I wish to express to you my warmest thanks. I am nursing the hope of being able to welcome you to France in the future, and ask you to accept, Mr President, my very high consideration and my respectful affection.

Signed: Jacques Chirac, prime minister of the French Republic

FRATERNITE MATIN Interview

AB121255 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 12-13 Apr 86 pp 8,9

["Exclusive" interview with French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac by Jean-Pierre Aye — date and place not given]

[Text] [*FRATERNITE MATIN*] When you were named prime minister, you chose to pay your first visit abroad to Ivory Coast, to Houphouet-Boigny's country. What is the significance of this choice?

[Chirac] It is not surprising that my first official trip as prime minister be devoted to paying a visit to President Felix Houphouet-Boigny in his hometown, Yamoussoukro. As you know, the audience which President Houphouet-Boigny reaches extends beyond the borders of Ivory Coast and Africa.

The wisdom and the clear-sightedness of his views and the policies of the man whom people in Ivory Coast refer to respectfully as the "Old man" and in Africa as the "Doyen," are well known by everyone today.

Elsewhere, did not General de Gaulle in his memoirs describe the Ivorian president as a "first class political brain"?

This visit, let me tell you, is a deserved tribute to the man who, for almost half a century now, has been fighting for the progress and the dignity of his people, Africa, and for peace among nations.

[*FRATERNITE MATIN*] Mr Prime Minister, the coming to power of a new majority raises many question marks, in Africa in particular. What are the highlights of the African policy of this majority which you are leading?

[Chirac] One thing that is certain is that we are going back to the African policy that was launched by General de Gaulle. Of course, nothing can remain unchanged and we will try to adapt this policy to the general evolution of the world, to the evolution of the minds of the people, and to the present circumstances. But the main feature of this policy is an alliance of the heart and mind. We will not dissipate our efforts, but on the contrary, we shall seek efficiency in aid. This efficiency is going to be very great and very concentrated. However, we will not refuse to give assistance when asked to do so, but it is natural and quite legitimate that our assistance be given in priority to our traditional friends, to our privileged partners in black Africa. It might be useful to recall that these countries had in the past helped our country to overcome the terrible trial of the two world conflicts, by making human sacrifices and helping us with their resources.

The African policy we want to embark upon finds its first manifestation in this visit to President Felix Houphouet-Boigny whose suggestions and views will encourage us and enlighten us on the path we have chosen: that of safeguarding and strengthening our traditional friendships.

[*FRATERNITE MATIN*] Mr Prime Minister, remunerations for raw materials, in particular Africa's raw materials, cannot allow the rigorous elaboration of development policies. Will the French Government you are heading be prepared to support the Third World countries and in particular Africa in their fight for a better remuneration for their raw materials on a less fluctuating bases?

[Chirac] I have always condemned the dangerous fluctuations in the remunerations of raw materials because this situation weakens African economies and it prevents African countries from successfully implementing their development policies. The deterioration in trade terms is a dangerous factor of not only economic but also political destabilization. No one will benefit from the progressive impoverishment of the countries in the South, in particular the agriculture-centered countries.

When Georges Pompidou was prime minister, he warned the industrialized world of the North against the widening of the gap existing between the northern countries and those of the South. Georges Pompidou rightly declared that if this situation persisted, it would affect peace in the world. Let it be known that President Houphouet-Boigny and our other African partners will find in us advocates of their cause because it is very scandalous and contrary to justice and to good morale that the labor of your farmers is not rightly remunerated. We must therefore fight against wild and blind speculation from which Ivorian coffee and cocoa products are suffering today.

Our concern in this field is strengthened by the conclusions of a report by the African Development Bank and the UN Economic Commission for Africa. According to this report, the trade terms are expected to further deteriorate to 23 percent this year in Africa. This is a record figure.

Once more, Africa will experience a very sharp decline in export prices. This will aggravate Africa's trade deficit because the earnings of the oil exporting countries will be reduced greatly in 1986.

To this end, I constantly have in mind the repeated warnings by President Houphouet-Boigny. Did he not declare rightly in his memorable press conference on 14 October 1985 in Abidjan: "There is no crisis concerning cocoa. It is simply a speculation. If there were any crises concerning cocoa and coffee, the prices for 1 kilogram of these products would have gone down and the price for chocolate would have also fallen. But this is not the case at present, the price of chocolate is going up ... and the prices of our products are falling. They are irresponsible people who unfortunately are responsible for our misfortunes."

[*FRATERNITE MATIN*] Apart from raw materials' prices, African countries are faced with another reality which is a clog in the development programs: the weight of the debt. Will France be prepared to participate in the search for solutions to the reimbursement of the debt as well as for more bearable conditions for African economies?

[Chirac] The fall in raw materials' prices links up with your concern for the weight of the debt on African economies. In this area also, we will try as much as possible, to consult with the appropriate authorities in order to alleviate the conditions for the reimbursement of the African debt which amounts globally to $152 billion. Servicing this debt in 1985 has amounted $19.5

billion, that is 22.3 percent of export earnings. Apart from this fall in raw material prices, which has led to a considerable fall in their foreign exchange earnings, the African economies have suffered from two oil crises. Improvement in the world economic situation should lead France and other industrialized countries to adopt a policy aimed at softening the reimbursement conditions of the debt of Third World countries.

This policy should be supported and made successful because everyone will benefit from it, and it seems that the situation is worth recalling. The debt servicing problem confronting the African countries deprives them of the means likely to help them develop their economies.

Moreover, the deducations from their earnings is growing at a considerable rate and the situation will continue to deteriorate until the end of 1987, since what they spent to service their debts and which averaged $5.8 billion in all the African countries south of Sahara between 1982 and 1984, would almost double between 1985 and 1987. During this period, what they would spend annually would average about $10.7 billion.

I am as concerned as you are and as are international experts like Jean Baneth, director at the World Bank, who is of the view that a substantial increase of the assistance to the countries concerned is necessary to solve the problem because it would help adapt the conditions and the weight of their debts to their ability of reimbursement.

[*FRATERNITE MATIN*] Many African countries, which are former French colonies and now France's political and economic partners, are confronted with security problems because of the destabilization maneuvers by some countries.

Can these countries — which signed or did not sign a defense agreement with France — count on your government to foil all those subversive maneuvers?

[Chirac] France has always reaffirmed its commitment to the principle of intangibility of the borders contained in the OAU Charter. France, which was a colonial power, would like other states to respect this principle so that peace can prevail in that part of the world. After the decolonization period, France signed cooperation agreements on defense with various former colonies. Some countries have maintained them while others deliberately terminated them. As for France, it has respected its partners' will in this field.

In fact, for some years now, some countries have been carrying out what you call destabilization maneuvers.

When a country, which is linked to France by a defense agreement, is threatened by foreign forces, it can, in accordance with the provisions of the defense agreement appeal to France, which will not fail to respect its commitments. France can also intervene when the request by the state whose security is threatened is supported by a large number of states of the African community. For instance the appeal launched by Hissein Habre and which was heard by our country, was supported by many African states.

We do not want to come back to the old notion of "France, gendarme of Africa," but we do not shun our responsibilities that the whole of history has bequeathed to us and which are also the consequences of the privileged links that we maintain with most of the African states which were our colonies in the past.

[*FRATERNITE MATIN*] Chad is a burning African issue. How will the Chirac government tackle the Chadian problem?

[Chirac] France is militarily engaged in Chad because its presence there has been called for by President Hissein Habre, whose legitimacy has been recognized by the OAU and the entire international community. This presence was desired by our African allies and members of this organization.

One thing is sure: It is out of the question that we will not assume our responsibilities or that we will fail to respect our commitments. We will leave Chad only at the request of the legitimate government of that country, and only when it has established that the French presence is no longer necessary. It is therefore clear that we will stay in Chad as long as foreign occupation forces are on its territory.

The visit to Chad by Andre Giraud, minister of defense of the French Government confirms France's determination to remain in Chad.

Anyway, we favored a negotiated solution to the Chadian problem; it is a painful conflict of which Chad can and must be spared on the condition that goodwill prevails on both sides. Any efforts to find a peaceful solution to the problem will receive our sincere and total support because as President Houphouet-Boigny recalls, the problem is to know how Chad, once united within the framework of the OAU, will regain its territorial integrity, because this is one of the OAU's fundamental principles.

[*FRATERNITE MATIN*] If it is true that African countries should count on their own resources for their development, Mr Prime Minister, it is also true that the needed contribution from foreign investors will be benefical. In the past, France particularly proved the dynamism of its private sector in some countries before experiencing a number of serious difficulties caused by the generalized economic crisis.

With the encouragement of your government, can we expect a new intensification of the private sector's action in French-speaking Africa in particular?

[Chirac] Like other countries, France has suffered from what has been called a crisis. In fact, for more than 10 years the world economic situation has been bad. The crisis has also affected the African countries. Today, in conformity with the government's political project, I can tell you that the French private sector will be increasingly present in Africa.

Besides, the first interview granted by the Minister of Cooperation Michel Aurillac to the whole Ivorian press stated it loud and clear as far as this point is concerned. The minister of cooperation stated that no wealth can be shared if it has not been created, and that wealth can only be created by those who undertake something. The duty of the Ministry of Cooperation

will be to help develop enterprises in the countries with which we have privilegedrelations with the help of the French enterprises which want to invest but in such a way that this can favor the creation of a network of enterprises. It is these enterprises which will help solve the employment problem which is so serious in many African countries, solve the problem of revenues which is essential in those countries, and finally, contribute to modernization where needed.

LIBERIA

AFP: 200 Opposition Party Members Arrested

AB141157 Paris AFP in English 1134 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Monrovia, April 14 (AFP) — More than 200 members, including most of the leadership,of Liberia's opposition United People's Party (UPP), have been arrested, the independent *SUN TIMES* newspaper said Monday.

The paper said UPP Deputy National Chairman Blamo Nelson, Secretary-General Alphonso Kawah and a local chairman for Montserrado County, Nathaniel Beh, were among those arrested Sunday during a political rally in a Monrovia suburb.

The UPP has been holding "informative rallies" to acquaint its members with the current activities of the party, which resumed activities last March in defiance of a ban by the authorities before last October's general elections. The UPP claimed that the new constitution which came in with the elections made the ban invalid. The party was forbidden on the grounds that it had a "foreign ideology", a term used here by the authorities to mean socialism or communism. Its aims and objectives were also said to be detrimental to the peace and stability of the state.

The UPP was formed by Gabriel Baccus Matthews, a former foreign ministry in the military regime of Samuel Doe, which was replaced by a civilian government, still under Mr Doe, at the beginning of this year.

Opposition Coalition Urges National Inquiry

AB111035 Paris AFP in English 1024 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Monrovia, April 11 (AFP) — Liberia's four-party opposition coalition on Thursday called for the setting-up of a "national commission of general inquiry" to conduct what it called "comprehensive investigations" into issues affecting the peace and stability of the country.

In a 17-point appeal, the coalition leaders said at a press conference that the inquiry should be permitted to study the cause and effects of the "military invasion" in August 1984 of the state-funded University of Liberia, when troops quelled student protests.

[Passage indistinct] October 15, 1985 by former Military Council member Colonel Harrison Pennue threatening to overthrow "within three days" any government that won general elections apart from President Samuel Doe's National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL).

Other areas which the coalition wanted investigated were opposition claims that the October 15 national polls were rigged, and the "constant arrests, detentions and harrassment of journalists," including a fire at the independent *DAILY OBSERVER* newspaper last month the day after it began republishing following a ban, and the refusal of a printing works to produce another independent paper, *FOOTPRINTS TODAY*, after threats against it.

The group also said that Justice Minister Jenkins Scott should be investigated for accusing the coalition of trying to get into power through "mob and violent means," and Elections Commission Chairman Isaac Randolph for saying the coalition was "subversive and dangerous to the peace and security of the state".

A call was also made for the immediate dissolution of the Reeves Commission recently set up by President Doe to investigate allegations by coalition leader William Kpoleh that a "fake coup" had been planned in order to implicate the leaders of the opposition and "eliminate them."

The coalition also issued a seven-point "Declaration of Principles" to which it pledged to "evolve a condition for maintaining a genuine multi-party political process" in Liberia. The principles included respect for the Constitution and for individual, political and social rights.

The opposition coalition comprises the Liberia Unification Party, the Liberia Action Party, the Unity Party and the United People's Party.

MALI

Chirac Greets Traore, Assures Friendship

AB131807 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] First of all, the French prime minister has sent a message to President Moussa Traore. Mr Jacques Chirac, who has just flown over our country on his way to Ivory Coast, addressed his wishes of prosperity and happiness to President Traore and assured him of the complete readiness of the French Government to continue and further deepen the relations of friendship, confidence, and cooperation with Mali.

NIGERIA

Information Minister Leaves for 2-Week Visit to U.S.

AB140842 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 14 Par 86

[Text] The Minister of Information and Culture Colonel Anthony Ukpo left Lagos for the United States yesterday on a 2-week official visit. This is to enable the minister to assess at first hand the degree of damage done to Nigeria's image by allegations of involvement by Nigerians in the United States in drug trafficking.

Colonel Ukpo told a Radio Nigeria correspondent yesterday

night that he will also hold discussions with the United States officials and Nigerian residents in that country on ways of curbing the involvement of Nigerians in drug trafficking. He also plans to meet editors of some American newspapers. He explained that although the problem of drug peddling was not very severe in Nigeria, there was nevertheless a need to check Nigerians abroad from engaging in the crime. According to the minister, Nigeria is at present only serving as a transit point for hard drugs; but if the dealers were unable to get them out of the country, the drugs might be put to use by Nigerians with dangerous consequences.

Colonel Ukpo agreed that most of the bad press on Nigeria in the United States was based on ignorance and said this was why his ministry was planning to revive information centers abroad.

SIERRA LEONE

President Joseph Momoh Dissolves Parliament

AB121415 Freetown Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 12 April 86

[11 April announcement by Sierra Leonean President Joseph Momoh in Freetown -- recorded]

[Summary From Poor Reception] In an 11 April announcement,- Sierra Leonean President Joseph Momoh officially proclaims the dissolution of parliament. Momoh reiterates his pledge that the upcoming general elections will be "free, fair, and peaceful" and that those who commit violations will be dealt with.

ANGOLA

RSA Said Using Commercial Aircraft as 'Shield'

MB121226 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Colonel Antonio dos Santos Franca Ndalo, chief of general staff of FAPLA, has warned South Africa that it will be responsible for the consequences of possible actions involving the Angolan Government and civil aviation. Col Ndalo told PRELA that Pretoria uses its civilian commercial aircraft as a shield, with military aircraft flying behind them to carry out criminal actions on Angolan territory. He stressed, therefore, that any action likely to endanger civilian aviation as a result of South African violations of Angolan airspace will be the sole responsibility of the Pretoria regime.

The FAPLA chief of general staff also said that a South African Hercules airplane, which was shot down in Bie Province on 9 April, used an international corridor. The aircraft was part of a group of three aircraft which parachuted war materiel to the UNITA puppets in (Lungo), Bie Province. A second aircraft was hit and the third one flew toward occupied Namibia. The war materiel was captured by FAPLA.

SOUTH AFRICA

Spokesman Confirms Upcoming Talks With U.S.

MB110750 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0754 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 11, SAPA — The United States and South African Governments were due to hold further talks at a European venue soon, a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed today.

The talks would be conducted by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha and as yet unidentified senior Washington officials.

This followed the substantial support given to the reform efforts of President P.W. Botha by President Ronald Reagan at a recent White House press conference.

Further rounds of talks between the two countries were mooted at the last meeting between Mr Pik Botha and the deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Mr Frank Wisner, when they met in Frankfurt three weeks ago.

The talks would probably start in about 10 days time and it was likely that Mr Wisner would lead the U.S. delegation. He might be accompanied by the assistant secretary of state, Dr Chester Crocker, sources said.

UK Envoy Calls for 'Genuine Dialogue' With Blacks

MB101501 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1357 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 10, SAPA — The British ambassador to South Africa, Sir Patrick Moberley, has called for genuine dialogue between the government and black leaders and said the problem of political rights for all should be addressed to end violence, SABC Radio News reports.

Addressing the Cape Town Institute of Citizenship today Sir Patrick said trade boycotts would slow down change and disinvestment would undermine the process of economic development.

This would slow down much needed improvements in housing and education, hit blacks hardest and seriously weaken neighbouring African economies.

Jack Released After Questioning by Police

MB120450 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2059 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, April 11, SAPA — The spokesman for the Port Elizabeth Consumer Boycott Committee, Mr Mkhuseli Jack, was questioned by police for two hours today.

Mr Jack was picked up from his workplace at about 10.30 am. according to his employer, and returned at about 12.30. He said Mr Jack had told him he had been questioned about the funeral service held last weekend for the eight people shot in police action at a petrol-bombed bottle store.

Lieutenant Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen, approached for comment tonight, said Mr Jack had had tea with the police and a general chat.

Colored, Indian Traders Told To Join PE Boycott

MB140918 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Colored and Indian traders in Port Elizabeth are to join the black consumer boycott of white shops. The boycott began last weekend, and is reported to be almost 100 percent effective. Mike Loewe reports.

[Loewe] The decision to call on colored and Indian traders to boycott white businesses was taken at a meeting last night organized by the East Cape Traders' Association, ECTA. ECTA chairman, (Ebrahim Sumar), told about 50 Indian and colored traders that they had reached a crossroads. He said: We either side with Raman Bhana, the member of parliament for Malabar, or the African struggle for freedom. He said businessmen participating in the boycott will be asked to sign a manifesto to identify themselves with the African freedom struggle. In turn, they would receive a sticker, but it is not known if the stickers will exempt them from the boycott. However, meetings with the African boycott leaders are planned for later in the week, and African boycott leader, Mkhuseli Jack, told me yesterday that his committee is ready to consider proposals for exemption.

Umtata Reports Catholic Delegation To Meet ANC

MB140528 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] The Catholic church in South Africa has sent a high-level delegation to Lusaka for talks with the ANC. Carmel Rickard has details.

[Rickard] The archbishop of Durban and president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, Archbishop Denis Hurley, will lead a delegation including three other top Catholic clerics. They are Eshowe's bishop (Manfred D'Arsay), Bishop (Rupert Maty) of Kokstad, who is the vice president of the conference, and the secretary general of the bishops' conference, Father ('Mangalisa Mkhatshwa). The archbishop explained the visit, saying the ANC played an important role in South Africa, and it was essential for church leaders to know what to expect from the ANC, both points of agreement and disagreement. The delegation, which is expected back midweek, is the latest in a growing list of significant groups to visit Lusaka, including representatives of top business, trade unions, students, other churches, and even a homeland leader.

Allan Boesak Forced To Cancel Trip to PRC

MB111531 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] The Reverend Allan Boesak has been forced to cancel his trip to China because his travel document was not valid for entering the country. Dr Boesak is president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and he was due to attend a Conference of the China Christian Council in Beijing. He says South Africa's refusal to grant him a passport make it impossible for him to carry out his church work. Rev Boesak had to cut short his trip in Bangkok because he found his travel document was invalid for China.

Offers Comments

MB120451 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2014 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 11, SAPA — Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, said today on his return from an abortive trip to Red China that the South African Government's refusal to grant him a passport made it impossible to do his work as a leader of his church.

Dr Boesak said he was denied entry into China where he was to have headed a delegation invited to a meeting of the World Council of Churches. He had to cancel his visit when he was turned back in Bangkok, Thailand.

Dr Boesak's passport was withdrawn by the minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, last year, and he was last month granted a travel document valid for two weeks to attend the funeral of assasinated Swedish premier, Mr Olaf Palme.

"The South African authorities, I feel, somehow cannot stand to see me as president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and do everything in their power to make my task difficult", Dr Boesak said. "I need a passport and intend to fight for my right to have one," Dr Boesak said, adding that he was "deeply, deeply disappointed" at not being able to meet with the Chinese Christians.

Dr Boesak and his wife Dorothy later visited Mauritius and returned to Cape Town with a Mauritian baby boy who is to undergo brain surgery at Red Cross Hospital. Six-month-old Josian Sarah's parents are members of a church that Dr Boesak visited in Mauritius.

Dr Boesak said he was to attend an important meeting of the church in San Francisco next month, and was due to attend the 450th anniversary of the Reformation in Geneva, where he would also receive an honorary degree from the University of Geneva.

Le Grange Comments Spark PFP Assembly Walk Out

MB101909 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The views of parties concerned about the detrimental affect the unrest was having on the country's ability to move towards constitutional reform were reflected in Parliament this afternoon. A heated debate led to a PFP [Progressive Federal Party] walk-out during the course of the second reading stage of the budget in the House of Assembly.

[Begin Andre le Roux video] The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, told the house there could be no talk of increasing the tempo of change in South Africa unless the government attained greater control over the country. What was needed was a restructuring of the social order, something his department was addressing in earnest. He said the police alone could not solve the problems of the country. The leader of the opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, said that neither the budget nor government action in general reflected what he called the swing in South Africa from evolution to revolution. He said the PFP's role was to hammer home to the government the desperately dangerous situation that had developed in South Africa. He believed that the vast majority of people preferred to live together in peace. Apartheid had to go, however. Mr Vause Raw of the NRP [New Republic Party] echoed those sentiments, but added that the biggest threats to the stability of the country were hunger, inflation, and unemployment. He appealed for the removal of those factors which made the masses prey to revolution.

The CP's [Conservative Party] Mr Jan Hoon, on the other hand, added to the refrain on the right that the government was making concession after concession, and failing to restore law and order. He said power-sharing was suicide for the white man. But it was when Law and Order Minister Mr Louis le Grange rose that tempers flared. PFP members got up and walked out when the minister accused Mrs Helen Suzman of sabotaging the police. Mrs Suzman, however, remained in the house. The real sharp end of Mr Le Grange's speech, however, was that the police would take even stronger steps to exercise control. The message was simple: People who throw petrol bombs, use hand grenades and firearms, will be shot. He emphatically denied PFP accusa-

tions that the police have lost control over certain areas, and that those areas have become no-go zones to the police. He said there were no such areas. [end video]

NP Paper Says Blacks May Be in Cabinet in 1 Year

MB130828 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] A Johannesburg newspaper reports that Africans could be in Parliament soon. Quoting the latest addition of the National Party, (NP) publication, *THE NATIONALIST*, the paper says Africans could be serving in the South African cabinet within a year as a first step towards creating a new political order. The party paper is also said to claim that the proposed National Statutory Council would be shelved.

UDF Vice Chairman Nair Claims Assault by Police

MB110523 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2254 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Durban, April 10, SAPA — The vice-chairman of the United Democratic Front [UDF], Mr Billy Nair, told a Durban magistrate today how a member of the South African police force struck him repeatedly across the head after he refused to answer certain questions.

Warrant Officer Johannes van Der Walt, 55, and Sergeant Gary van Sluys, 25, appearing before Mr J. Jacobsz, pleaded not guilty to a charge of assault with intent to do grevious bodily harm. The state alleges that on August 23 last year Mr Nair was detained under the Internal Security Act and taken to C.R. Swart Square. From there he was taken to Brighton Beach police station for a few days. On August 26, Mr Nair was given a routine examination by the district surgeon and on September 3 he was returned to C.R. Swart Square for questioning. It is alleged W/O van der Walt struck Mr Nair on the left hand side of his face. Sgt van Sluys is alleged to have prodded Mr Nair in the side with his fingers.

As a result of his assault Mr Nair suffered bruises and a reptured eardrum. Mr Nair claimed W/O van der Walt had been insulting and abusive in the extreme. Mr Nair said W/O van der Walt accused him of being responsible for the violence and unrest throughout the country.

"He used every conceivable insult as he told me I was at the helm of what was happening in the country," said Mr Nair. "He said it was obvious I had not learned my lesson and should have been hung instead of sentenced to 20 years imprisonment."

Mr Nair claimed that after nearly an hour of "abusive and insulting" questioning, W/O van der Walt struck him three or four times across the left hand side of his face. "I had refused to answer questions which might incriminate me and he lashed out with great anger and vehemence," he said. "Sgt van Sluys used four fingers to pierce me in the ribs."

Mr Nair said he had shouted: "You might as well kill me." "They said if I didn't co-operate I would get a worse thrashing," said Mr Nair.

The hearing continues.

UDF Official Reportedly Dies in Detention

MB130457 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2134 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 12, SAPA — The president of the northern Transvaal region of the United Democratic Front [UDF], Mr Peter Nchabaleng, died yesterday after being detained by security forces, his family claimed.

Mr Nchabeleng, 59, was detained by police believed to be members of the Lebowa police force assisted by South African personnel at his home in Apel, Sekhukhuneland, in Lebowa, his family alleged. He was reputedly taken at the Schoonoord police station, near Pietersburg.

According to Mr Peter Mokaba, assistant publicity secretary for the northern Transvaal region of the UDF, a policeman this morning informed relatives of Mr Nchabaleng's death. No further details were available. The Lebowa police spokesman could not be contacted tonight.

Mr Mokaba read a UDF statement saying Mr Nchabaleng's death came after two months of a "state of civil war" between security forces and the people of Sekhukhuneland. The unrest resulted in "no-go" areas for the police, such as Apel, being declared, the statement said.

Mr Nchabaleng was convicted in 1962 on charges of furthering the aims of the African National Congress and sabotage and served an eight-year sentence on Robben Island. His family was sent to Apel soon after his conviction. On his release, Mr Nchabaleng was banned for two years and banished to Apel. In 1978, Mr Nchabaleng was acquitted on charges of recruiting and harbouring people for military training. He was then banned for five years.

In 1984, he served on the UDF's northern Transvaal coordinating committe and was elected to the presidencey of the northern Transvaal region of the Front in February this year.

BBC Assesses UDF Campaign To Win White Support

MB110549 London BBC World Service in English 1309 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Frbm the "24 Hours" program presented by David Lay]

[Text] Addressing a rally in Johannesburg, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, former leader of the opposition Progressive Party, has declared that whites have to come to terms with the idea of a fully nonracial democracy. The rally, organized by the United Democratic Front [UDF], the largest antiapartheid group in South Africa, launched the campaign aimed at winning broader white support for changing the system. Just back from a visit to South Africa is John Battersby, London editor of the South African

Morning Newspapers Group. Will the UDF, I asked, be encouraged by the white community's response to its initiative.

[Begin recording][Battersby] Yes, I think the UDF will certainly be encouraged by the numbers that turned up to the meeting in Johannesburg. The UDF is actively pursuing a campaign to woo whites and, I think, this stems from a realization that there is a vast chasm that has to be bridged between the dying stages of Afrikaner Nationalist government and a new representative government which must eventually come, and I think the feeling that now is the time to start reassuring whites that this is not going to be the end for them and that now is the time to identify with the forces of black liberation but also of moderation in the political hemisphere.

[Lay] In this campaign, how significant will be the role of Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert?
[Battersby] This meeting at which he shared a platform with Dr Beyers Naude, is the early stages of the campaign and I think it will take sometime before he emerges again as a national figure of the stature that he was as leader of the white opposition, but I think he is going to play a very important role in reeducating whites into the need to be seen on the right side of the political divide. In other words, supporting a nonracial democratic government in South Africa.

[Lay] But how much common ground is there between Dr Slabbert and some of the black nationalists within the UDF on an issue, say like economic sanctions against South Africa?
[Battersby] Well, there have been a series of contacts between Dr Slabbert and executive members of the ANC over the past few months, and there is, as I understand it, an understanding developing between them of the need for what we have been talking about bringing whites onto the right side of the political divide.

On the sanctions issue, as you know, Bishop Tutu has recently called on the international community to impose sanctions on South Africa. Dr Slabbert believes that this is the wrong approach, that sanctions are counterproductive because they will undermine the potential industrial power of blacks. They will undermine grassroots campaigns such as the consumer boycott because, of course, these campaigns can only be successful in a growing and a strong economy.

The ANC's formal position is still one of supporting sanctions as is that of the international community by shifting their position on sanctions, but if one speaks to these members of the UDF and ANC privately, there are few who actually would like to see South Africa brought to a standstill — the economy actually destroyed by sanctions.

[Lay] Can the UDF still lose out to the extremists both on the extreme right of the white camp and, of course, the extreme left of the black nationalist?
[Battersby] Well, indeed, this is the greatest danger facing the country at the moment — the rapid degree of polarization between extreme right wing vigilantes and the so-called comrades on the extreme left, the people who are meting out their own form of justice and putting burning tires around people's necks. I detected a great deal of concern amongst leading members of the UDF and of the community in general that there is a constituency on the fringe of the congress movement — the comrades and beyond who are increasingly beyond the control of the representative organisations. [end recording]

Detained Trade Unionist Mpetha in Hospital

MB110459 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1906 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 10, SAPA — Mr Oscar Mpetha, focus of a nationwide campaign for his release, has been admitted to Groote Schuur Hospital for treatment decided on last year, a spokesman for the Prisons Services confirmed today.

Mr Mpetha, 77, who had one leg amputated in 1983 is currently serving a five-year sentence in Pollsmoor Prison in terms of the terrorism act. At the time of his imprisonment, Mr Mpetha was an executive member of the Food and Canning Workers Union, and is regarded in trade union circles as being the "father of Cape trade unionism." A Prisons Service spokesman, Lt Col Aubrey van Vuuren, said today that "the Prisons Service is aware of the fact that Mr Mpetha is a medically certified diabetic with a physical disability.

"On admission to prison, as is the case with all prisoners, he was medically examined and as is normal practice, placed under medical care.

"That is the case now, and he has been hospitalised as prescribed by doctors to receive treatment as visualised as early as August 25, 1985," he said

Government Wants To Ease Restrictions on Economy

MB101219 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The government says the main purpose of deregulation is to enable poor people to enter the economy in an orderly way. Speaking at a NAFCOC [National Federated Chambers of Commerce] conference at Pietersburg, the minister of administration and economic advisory services in the office of the state president, Mr Eli Louw, said that when the economy of a country expanded everybody was better off. Because of the urgent need to lift restrictions on economic activity, a bill was before Parliament which would enable the state president to remove certain of these restrictions.

On unemployment, Mr Louw said it was not the function of the government to create jobs. It had the duty to provide the infrastructure and environment conducive to economic growth. Job creation had to come from the community itself. The chairman of NAFCOC's industrial working committee, Mr N.S. Sebotsa, told delegates to the conference that restrictive measures hampering the establishment of small businesses caused frustration among prospective black industrialists and growing unemployment. He said the red tape involved in obtaining trading licenses restricted the opportunities of blacks to share in the prosperity of the country.

Sport Council To Continue Hotel Boycotts
MB101719 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1618 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 10, SAPA — The South African Council of Sport (SACOS) is unlikely to change its position on not drinking or staying at international hotels despite the promulgation of the Liquor Amendment Bill of 1986 last week. SACOS policy includes the boycotting of international hotels, which until this week functioned on a government permit system.

Today the general-secretary of SACOS, Mr Colin Clarke, said that the matter would be discussed at a general meeting of all affilliates on May 3 and 4, but said the organisation was "opposed to all concessions to apartheid laws." "SACOS opposes all concessions to apartheid laws. As regards international hotels we believe the Group Areas Act should be scrapped and not just hotels opened," he said.

Legislation amending the Liquor Act of 1977 means that any person, regardless of race, can eat, drink, dance, swim and makes use of accomodation in hotels.

NP MP: Moderate Blacks Should Discipline Others
MB101712 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1529 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 10, SAPA — Moderate blacks should be put in a position to protect themselves, and should be encouraged to exert discipline over the small proportion of their fellows who were fanning unrest, Mr Jurie Mentz (NP [National Party] Vryheid) said today.

Speaking in the second reading debate on the appropriation bill, he said he had never seen discipline better than that exerted by the Zulus in Natal, where he came from.

The calm in the province at the moment was largely due to the fact that Inkatha was willing to control its own people in the interest of maintaining peace. The movement was under attack by radicals who wanted to weaken it, he said. When the police force was expanded, it should be chiefly blacks who were brought in, so that "blacks can control blacks." The black states should be given more powers to do what they were already doing more effectively than South Africa in controlling unrest.

Mr Mentz also said that South Africans faced "very, very difficult problems, which could not be solved through heavy-handed methods.

Bophuthatswana Appoints Winterveld Inquiry Chief
MB111103 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1041 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 11, SAPA — The Bophuthatswana Government has appointed Mr Justice E.A.T. Smith as chairman of the commission of inquiry into the death of 11 Winterveld residents last month.

The government has also placed advertisements in various daily and weekly newspapers, informing the public that the commission would sit at a venue and on a date which would be made known soon.

The appointment of the commission is a sequel to a confrontation between the residents and the Bophuthatswana police in which 11 people post their lives, scores were injured and hundreds of others arrested during near [as received] Vuka in Winterveld on March 26.

The homeland's government said the commission had been appointed to inquire into and ascertain the circumstances and incidents in which people lost their lives in or near Vuka in Winterveld in the district of Odi on or about March 26. The incident sparked off a local and international outcry with the U.S. criticising the actions of the police.

Statement Lists Restrictions on Knysna Funeral
MB110509 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2016 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 10, SAPA — The following is the text of a statement issued by the SAP in Pretoria regarding the funeral of Mr Goodman Tatasi Johnson at Knysna.

On grounds of an affidavit the magistrate of Knysna has placed the following conditions and restrictions in accordance with article 46 (1) (b) and (11) of Act 74 of 1982 on the funeral of the above-mentioned which is expected to take place on 86-04-11.

"Conditions of a specific gathering in terms of the provisions of the Internal Security Act (Act no. 74 of 1982): as a consequence of which I, J. Kapp, magistrate of the district of Knysna, have reason to fear that the public peace will be seriously threatened due to a specific gathering, namely the funeral of the late Goodman Tatasi Johnson in the above-mentioned district, I hereby instruct, according to article 46 (1) (B) (11) of the Internal Secuirty Act, 1982 (Act No. 74 of 1982), that this funeral may only be held in accordance with the following conditions.

" — That the church service and the burial may only take place on Friday 11 April 1986 or between Monday 14 April 1986 and Friday 18 April 1986, and or between Monday 21 April 1986 and Friday 25 April 1986;

" — That the church service and burial not be turned into political meetings at which the state policy or any of its officials are attacked, insulted or criticised;

" — That no placards, banners or flags be displayed during the service, cortege, procession or burial;

" — That the body of the deceased be transported only by motorised vehicle from the mortuary directly to the house, and from the house to the cemetery;

" — That the shortest route be followed from the mortuary to the house and from the house to the cemetery;

" — That the funeral procession consists only of motorised vehicles;

" — That no loud-speaking equipment be used inside or outside the church or at the cemetery;

" — That only an ordained minister conducts the church service and burial.

"Signed and dated at Knysna on the tenth day of April 1986.

Buthelezi Warns of Attacks on Inkatha
MB121237 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1146 GMT 12 Apr 86

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by the chief minister's office, Ulundi]

[Text] Ulundi, Saturday — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi today warned of plans to stage violent confrontations in KwaZulu/Natal before June 16, with Inkatha as the main target for enemies of negotiated peace for South Africa.

He called on all who rejected disinvestment — and the starvation and increased unemployment it would bring — to turn out in tens of thousands at Durban's Kings Park stadium on May 1 for the launching of the United Workers Union of SA [UWUSA].

In his presidential address to Inkatha's Central Committee, Chief Buthelezi blamed President P.W. Botha's intransigence and inability to face real reform for the emergence of COSATU (the pro-disinvestment Congress of SA Trade Unions which UWUSA will oppose).

But he strongly criticised "fashionable white super liberals" and those white-owned newspapers who castigated Inkatha for defending itself against attacks instigated by anti-democratic forces and who helped create a climate of "ANC euphoria."

They were behaving like mobs which egged people on to commit suicide by jumping off tall buildings.

Chief Buthelezi said there was no outcry when the UDF [United Democratic Frong] and AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] killed each other and when the ANC mission in exile ordered blacks to kill fellow blacks. But whenever ordinary black people resisted the politics of violence and intimidation, Inkatha was bitterly blamed.

"We are not only subjected to political violence and the atrocities committed by those who want to bring about he downfall of the government by violence, but we are also subjected to the atrociites of double standards of churches and liberal organisations...

"We are expected so to behave that we do not contradict white liberal traditions, whereas those same white liberal traditions lead to our castigation by some of the clergy, the Black Sash, NUSAS [National Union of South African Students], the SACC [South African Council of Churches], Diakonia, university groups and the like."

If white society did not "get of its arse" and do something about the government and if white liberal opinion tried to use Inkatha as a smokescreen for its failure, they should not expect Inkatha to bear the brunt of their failures.

The KwaZulu chief minister said Inkatha's opponents were irked because it did not send its children into the firing lines as cannon fodder and did not organise school and consumer boycotts and work stoppages. They were angry over Inkatha's commitment to the politics of non-violence and because it was involved in negotiations at the second-tier level of government.

Certain white-owned newspapers expected Inkatha to bear the brunt of attacks against democracy without retaliating. When supporters of the UDF killed those of AZAPO, and vice versa, it was reported as a political fact. But when Inkatha defended itself against AZAPO and the UDF it was accused of committing hideous crimes against humanity and the forces of democracy. This state of affairs could no longer be tolerated.

He wondered whether the only effective black/white alliance would be "when the chips are down as we join hands together to wage a last-ditch military resistance against the tyranny which will follow the tyranny of apartheid."

And he recalled having told the KwaZulu legislative assembly this week that he was sceptical whether whites had learnt anything. This was because they were doing nothing to halt the state president's blundering into a political abyss. Mr Botha was busy dragging South Africa down by his refusal to address fundamental issues.

"We will perish if we sit and wait for the state president to make meaningful moves which will defuse the violence in South Africa,,, I do not exercise my leadership with the prime objective of perpetuating it (or to) perish in the pursuit of futility," Chef Buthelezi said.

"I lead to win. When the going gets rough, I will get rougher. When courses of action which are imperative for survival have to be adopted they must be adopted even at great risk. I do not lead to weave a way in between risks and thereby expose Inkatha to fatal attacks. I am speaking bluntly because the time to speak bluntly has arrived."

Chief Buthelezi called on the Inkatha Central Committee to "exceed all the bounds of duty to the movement" by ensuring that people were at the launching of UWUSA at Kings Park on May 1 in their tens of thousands.

The mass meeting had to be such a resounding rejection of disinvestment and the destruction of the economy that its message would reverberate around the world.

COSATU President Mr Elijah Barayi had called on him (Chief Buthelezi) to resign as chief minister of KwaZulu and join COSATU and had demanded to know if he supported capitalism.

"Black workers in their tens of thousands must answer Mr Barayi and tell him that workers support a developing economy because it is a developing economy which provides them with their jobs and it is a developing economy which wil provide their children with jobs in the future," he said.

KwaNdebele Leader: Revolutionaries Exploit Moutse

MB101714 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The chief Minister of KwaNdebele, Mr Simon Sikosana, says his government will not allow terrorists organizations to make KwaNdebele a springboard for furthering their aims. Speaking about renewed violence in the Moutse area, Mr Sikosana said his government was aware that some revolutionary organizations had taken advantage of the situation. He was speaking in the legislative assembly, which adjourned for a period of time to assess the situation in Moutse.

Anger Mounting Over Colored Teachers' Prosecution

MB110456 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1110 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 10, SAPA — Anger is mounting among parents, pupils and teachers over coloured education authorities' determination to prosecute more than 50 teachers for allegedly refusing to administer end-of-year exams.

The 1000-strong Western Cape Teachers Union (WECTU) today called for the charges to be "unconditionally withdrawn" and called on the community to join its protest against the "arbitrary and high-handed action."

The union accused the Department of Education and Culture; House of Representatives, of being determined to "disrupt schooling" in the wake of the National Education Crisis Conference's March 30 call for pupils to return to school. The Harold Cressy Parent, Teacher and Student Association and Past Students Association condemned the action as punitive and urged that the charges be withdrawn.

Pupils at Cathkin Secondary School in Heideveld, where 15 teachers have been charged, have written to the department defending their teachers actions and appealing for the charges to be dropped. Central to their argument was the fact that the teachers' refusal to administer the exams on the grounds that they were educationally unsound was vindicated when pupils were permitted by the depatment to move into the next standard whether they had written or not.

Confusion remains over the exact number of teachers charged. The department says there are 45 — most from schools in the Cape Peninsula and three from Port Elizabeth. WECTU has the names of 51 teachers — including a principal, deputy-principals and department head from nine Cape Peninsula schools who have been charged. The teachers have been charged with misconduct under the Coloured Persons Education Act. Department liaison officer Mr A. Jordaan said not one teacher had admitted guilt.

CAPE TIMES Editor Denies Paper Losing Credibility

MB110923 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 11 Apr 86

(Text] The editor of the *CAPE TIMES*, Tony Heard, has reacted furiously to the law and order minister's attack on his newspaper. Louis le Grange has called the newspaper a mouthpiece of the UDF [United Democratic Front] and the ANC and has warned that it could go the same way as the now defunct *RAND DAILY MAIL* and *SUNDAY EXPRESS*. The minister has accused the paper of losing credibility and consequently readership, but Mr Heard has flatly denied this:

[Begin Heard recording] I think the government has lost much more credibility than we have lost. We are standing firm in the market. We have been in the market for 110 years. We have never made a loss in any year in that period. Obviously, we are going through a difficult time because of the slow down in the economy, largely caused by idiotic government policies and in fact our position at the moment is we are holding our own. [end recording]

Randfontein Students Burn 'Inferior' Books

MB101716 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1630 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 10, SAPA — Pupils at two Randfontein schools burnt text books they described "inferior" and defied pleas by their school principals, SAPA's correspondent reports.

Eyewitnesses said pupils from Phahama and Abby Phokompe High schools burnt the books after they were issued out by teachers and sang freedom songs. The students demanded a "people's education."

Court Dismisses Petition on Police Torture

MB111758 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1729 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 11, SAPA — An urgent application for an order restraining police from assaulting a detainee from Nyanga Bush, near Cape Town, and detailing allegations of electric shock torture was dismissed in the Supreme Court today.

The application was brought by Mrs Joyce Yamile, whose husband, Mr Mlaford Yamile, and nephew Msindisi Yoyi, a 16 or 17-year-old youth, according to papers before the court, was detained with others following a police raid on her home on Monday, March 31.

She sought an order against the minister of law and order, the commissioner of police and the divisional commander of the security branch of the western Cape, restraining police from assaulting, illegally interrogating and preventing them from assaulting her nephew.

One of the men, Mr Zulukaya Mangcu, who had been detained with Mr Msindisi but subsequently released, said he and the others detained were interrogated and then transported to Table

View police station. Nothing appeared "wrong" with Mr Msindisi then, he said. The next day they were interrogated again, and Mr Mangcu said he saw Mr Msindisi shortly afterwards and "noticed that his face and arms were grossly swollen."

Mr Msindisi complained that polcie had covered his head with an object, choked him with belt and had wired his wrists or fingertips and had given him electric shocks, he said.

In opposing affidavits, police members denied that Mr Msindisi had been assaulted or that he had complained of assaults. In his affidavit, the chief magistrate of Cape Town, Mr C.F. Wapenaar van Zyl, said he had visited Mr Msindisi at Table View police station that day and again on April 7 and on both occasions he had had "no complaints."

A district surgeon, Dr Henry Baigel, said he examined Mr Msindisi on April 3 — the day after Mr Mangcu claimed he had seen his nephews arms and face "grossly swollen." Mr Msindisi had no complaints and "no swelling as alleged," he said.

The applicatition was dismissed, with costs, by Mr Justice Williamson.

Umtata Reports Arson at Durban Library

MB130944 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Arsonists have struck again in Durban, severely damaging the library and resource center at the Ecumenical Center Trust. (Billy Paddock) has the details:

[(Paddock)] The library, which housed the collections of the Institute of Race Relations, the church organization, Diakonia, the End Conscription Campaign, and the Justice and Reconciliation Commission, was gutted in the early hours of this morning. According to the librarians, a minimum of 50,000 rands' damage was caused. An irreplaceable collection of books and manuscripts beloinging to the Institute of Race Relations was destroyed plus valuable books in the peace library section housing writings by Mahatma Gandhi.

Early police reports indicate the arsonists used petrol-soaked paper and cloth, and sprinkled petrol around the library before setting it alight. But the factor which most puzzles the librarians is that the center has a very sophisticated alarm system which failed to go off.

19 Arrested as Botha Opens Natal Theater

MB130454 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2032 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Durban, April 12, SAPA — Seventeen women and two men were removed from the concourse of the Natal Playhouse after staging a demonstration against the opening of the theatre complex by State President P.W. Botha tonight.

Those removed were part of a group of about 40 who managed to get through the tight police security. Some silently displayed placards.

As they were being guided, arms linked, across the road by the police, Mr Botha's limousine passed by just meters from them.

Among those taken to C.R. Swart Square and released were prominent Black Sash members, including its chairman, Mrs Ann Colvin.

The opening was marked by a strong police presence.

When the president arrived, men were sitting at a number of city hall windows facing the theatre and surveying the area with binoculars.

Members of the police dog squad were also on hand.

Police Issue Latest Unrest Situation Reports

8 PM 11 April

MB111751 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1740 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 11, SAPA — The police unrest situation report to 8 pm from the Public Relations Directorate in Pretoria follows:

"West Rand: At Kagiso a private home was set alight by arsonists.

"Soweto (Johannesburg): Two delivery vehicles were robbed and set alight by arsonists.

"Western Transvaal: At Oberholzer a black male was arrested by the police for being in possession of petrol bombs.

"Eastern Province: At Langa near Uitenhage three black males under 18 were arrested by the SAP during a petrol bomb attack on a vehicle on the Post and Telecommunications Department. A private vehicle was also petrol-bombed.

"Border: At Duncan Village eight black males under 18 were arrested when they set a private vehicle alight.

"Western Province: At Crossroads a coloured male was slightly injured by stonethrowers.

"Boland: St Zwelentemba near Worcester a white woman was slightly injured by stonethrowers.

"Northern Free State: At Mohakeng near Kroonstad a construction worker was injured when attacked by stonethrowers.

"Northern Cape: At Galeshewe near Kimberley a black male under 18 was slightly wounded by the SAP when an illegal gathering was dispersed."

Ends report.

'Overnight' 11-12 April

MB120625 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0627 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 12, SPA — The following is the overnight unrest report as issued by the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria today:

"On the East Rand, in Katlehong, near Germiston, two private vehicles were set alight by arsonists.

"In the South-Western districts, near George, Lwaaikamp, a bus was set alight.

"In the eastern Transvaal, in the black township near Ermelo, a delivery vehicle was set alight.

"In the northern Free State, at Thabong, near Welkom, a private home was petrol bombed."

Ends report.

7 PM 12 April

MB130453 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1705 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 12, SAPA — The following is the 7 pm unrest report from the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria:

"South Western districts:

"At Middelburg, in the Cape, the body of a black male was found by the SAP (South African Police). He had been burned with a tyre around his neck

"At Lawaaikamp, near George, a bus was set alight.

"Witwatersrand:

"In Alexandra, a black female was set alight. She sustained serious injuries and is being treated in hospital.

"Western Transvaal:

"In the black township near Bloemhof, considerable damage was done when arsonists set alight an administration board offices. Two private vehicles was also set alight.

"A black male was slightly injured and arrested during a stone throwing attack on an SAP vehicle.

"In the Free State:

"At Reitz, at a black township near there, eight black males and two black females, all of them above 18, was arrested for public violence in a stonethrowing attack on an SAP vehicle.

"In Port Natal:

"At Chesterville, shots was fired at an SAP vehicle."

Ends report.

'Overnight' 12-13 April

MB130641 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0638 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 13, SAPA — The following is the overnight unrest report as issued by the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria today:

"On the East Rand, at Katlehong, an 18 year-old black male was shot by police during a stone-throwing attack on the SAP.

"On the West Rand, near Sebokeng, a guard at the administration board building was stabbed in the neck and he was robbed of his shotgun.

"In Port Natal, near Durban, a community hall was petrol bombed.

"In South-Western districts, in the coloured township near George, a private home was set alight.

"In the eastern province, in Zwide, a black male, about 18-years-old, was arrested after a petrol bomb attack on a member of the SAP'S private home.

"In New Brighton, near Port Elizabeth, a private home and business and vehicles of a burial service were set alight by arsonists. Considerable damage was caused.

"At Womler, shots were fired on an SAP vehicle.

"At Alexandria in the eastern Cape, one black male was wounded and arrested and four black males and one black female were also arrested after petrol bomb attacks on an SAP vehicle and administration board buildings. A private vehicle was also set alight."

Ends report

7 AM 14 April

MB140637 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0629 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 13, SAPA — Here is the unrest report up to 7 pm today issued by the South African Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria:

The border area: At Mooiplaas arsonists set light to several huts in the black township there. Three black males, above the age of 18, were burnt to death. In this incident considerable damage was done. Police are investigating.

Western Transvaal: Two black males and one black female above 18 were arrested at Kanana, near Klerksdorp, for public violence after a stone throwing attack on a Defence Force vehicle.

East Rand: At Tembisa a private vehicle was set alight.

Report ends

8 AM April 14

MB140657 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0642 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 14, SAPA — The police unrest report to 8 am from the SAP Public Relations Directorate in Pretoria follows:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"At Tantje near Grahamstown, petrol-bombs were thrown at a police vehicle. Police dispersed their attackers with shotgun fire. A youth was fatally wounded and another arrested. In the same area, a police vehicle was stoned. Police arrested 6 men and 3 women.

"At Fingo, also near Grahamstown, the driver of a municipal vehicle was slightly injured when the vehicle was petrol-bombed and gutted.

"At New Brighton, near PE [Port Elizabeth], an undertakers business, a bus and a private vehicle were extensively damaged by arsonists.

"At Bridgeton near Oudtshoorn, a primary school was damaged by arsonists.

"At New Brighton, near Somerset East, a youth was arrested when he stoned a councillors home.

"At Kwazakele near PE, a private home was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"At Lingelihle, near Cradock, a number of policemen's homes were stoned by large mobs. The mobs were dispersed with rifle fire. Two men were fatally wounded. Another man was slightly wounded and arrested.

"At Mooiplaas, near El, police discovered seven huts which had been destroyed by fire. Six bodies, charred beyond recognition, were found between the huts. A man who had been severely assaulted was also found at the scene.

"At Daveyton near Benoni, a mob numbering approximately 300 threatened an SAP member. He fired four shots with his service pistol, fatally wounding two men.

"In the white residential area of Walmer, in the eastern province, three petrol-bombs were thrown at a private home. No damage was caused.

"At Vosloorus, near Boksburg, a private home was damaged by a petrol-bomb.

"At Tswelelang a black residential area near Wolmaranstad, the development board offices and a councillor's home were extensively damaged by arsonists."

Ends report

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Leaves for Visits to SFRY, Netherlands

MB101911 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda is on his way to Yugoslavia and the Netherlands for a 7-day official visit, starting today. The president, who is expected back on Wednesday next week was seen off at Lusaka International Airport this morning by party secretary general, Grey Zulu, Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane, Secretary of State for Defense and Security Alex Shapi, and other senior party and government officials.

Dr Kaunda inspected a guard of honor and was given a 21-gun salute and watched traditional dances performed by party militants before departure.

ZIMBABWE

Steps Taken To Ensure 'Clean' Botswana Returnees

MB101745 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe says steps are being taken to ensure that all people who are returning to Zimbabwe from Botswana are clean citizens who do not spread destabilization ideas. Replying to question by Comrade George Rutanhire, the ZANU-PF member of Parliament for Mount Darwin, the prime minister said he is impressed by the increasing number of people who are returning home after fleeing to Botswana.

On the question of education and the unemployment problems caused by an influx of refugees in Manicaland, Comrade Mugabe said the social problems affecting Mozambican refugees in the eastern part of Zimbabwe will be attended to soon.

Nkomo Likens Government to Ian Smith Regime

NC121929 Paris AFP in English 1904 GMT 12 Apr 86

[By Caroline Allen]

[Text] Bulawayo, April 12 (AFP) — Zimbabwe opposition leader Joshua Nkomo, in a stinging attack delivered at the graveside of his party's former army commander, Lookout Masuku, on Saturday [12 April] accused the government of exceeding some of the abuses of the country's former white rulers.

Mr. Nkomo, leader of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), told about 10,000 people gathered here in the capital of Matabeleland province that Lt. Gen. Masuku had been "unjustly discredited" by a government that failed to recognise his contribution to the struggle for independence.

Lt. Gen. Masuku died in a Harare hospital of meningitis a week ago, just days after being released from re-detention imposed following his acquittal in a high court trial in 1983 of plotting a coup.

Without once naming the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) party, or Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, Mr. Nkomo said there were things "radically wrong" with Zimbabwe society that would lead to disaster if not corrected.

"We see racism in reverse, under some false claim of correcting previous imbalances," he said, drawing several parallels between Ian Smith's Rhodesian regime and the present government, which came to power in 1980.

"We accused and condemned the previous white minority government for creating a police state, and yet we excel them when we create a military state," Mr. Nkomo said.

"We accused former colonisers for detention without trial as well as torture, and yet do exactly what they did — if not worse."

"We accused whites of discrimination on the grounds of colour, and yet we have excelled them by discrimination on political and ethnic grounds," he said.

Shaking his staff of chiefdom, a symbol of the "Father Zimbabwe" image he gained through 25 years in nationalist politics, Mr. Nkomo said the nation could not now blame imperialism and colonialism for its ills.

"Why are we using the same methods Smith and his men used? It is the same machinery, but now we say it is holy because we are ruling it ourselves," he said.

He charged that Zimbabweans, even government ministers, walked in fear of saying anything was wrong in the country, and that the fear which "pervaded" the leadership had filtered down to the people.

"If you see a country where, if people want to say something, they first look to see who is standing next to them, something is very wrong," he said.

The crowd clapped agreement when he added that life "has become harsher today than ever before."

As Lt. Gen. Masuku's body was lowered into the grave, squads of former liberation fighters drawn up in what is known in guerrilla slang as "toi-toi" groups, stamped and chanted in front of a dais where Mr. Nkomo and other top ZAPU officials were seated.

No government ministers attended the ceremony, although former federal prime minister Garfield Todd and his daughter Judy Acton were present.

Mugabe Dismisses Ushewokinze, Others From Posts

MB130631 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] The first secretary and president of the ruling party ZANU-PF, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has announced the dismissal of Comrade Herbert Ushewokinze, from the Politburo and from his post as secretary for the commissariat and culture. A statement issued after a 2-day meeting of the party's Central Committee held in Harare says Comrade Ushewokinze, however, remains a member of the Central Committee and the party.

The statement also announced the removal from Parliament of the ZANU-PF members of Parliament for Gokwe, Comrade Byron Hove, by the central committe of the party. Comrade Hove has also been removed from his post as secretary for the Midlands Province, but remains a member of the party.

The actions have been taken as a result of the heated debate in Parliament recently when Comrade Hove and Comrade Ushewokinze exchanged personal attacks over the report of the Committee of Public Accounts. The statement said the Central Committee says that Comrade Hove had erred by using the Parliamentary platform to provoke personal quarrels among party members, and by launching a bitter personal attack on a senior member of the party. It added that the Central Committee also felt that Cormade Ushewokinze's reply to the attack had gone beyond the personal matters raised by Comrade Hove and the minister had introduced issues which he knew to be divisive and subjective.

The statement added that some of the tribal allegations made by Comrade Ushewokinze are highly subjective and unfounded. It noted, however, that Comrade Ushewokinze had apologized and withdrawn the offending statement. It said that the decision to remove Comrade Ushewokinze had been enacted by Comrade Mugabe and that involving Comrade Hove by the Central Committee.

The Central Committee has removed Comrade Tarisayi Ziyambi from the position of treasuer of the Midlands Province and from the Central Committee for the alleged embezzling of the party's funds. Comrade Ziyambi is a former deputy minister of justice, legal and Parliamentary affairs in the first Parliament of Zimbabwe.